

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 6, 1911

NUMBER 6

## WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

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of  
Old Mills  
a Specialty

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

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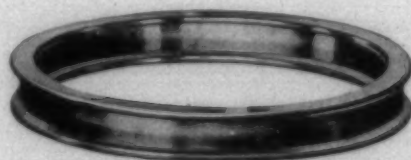
STUART W. CRAMER  
ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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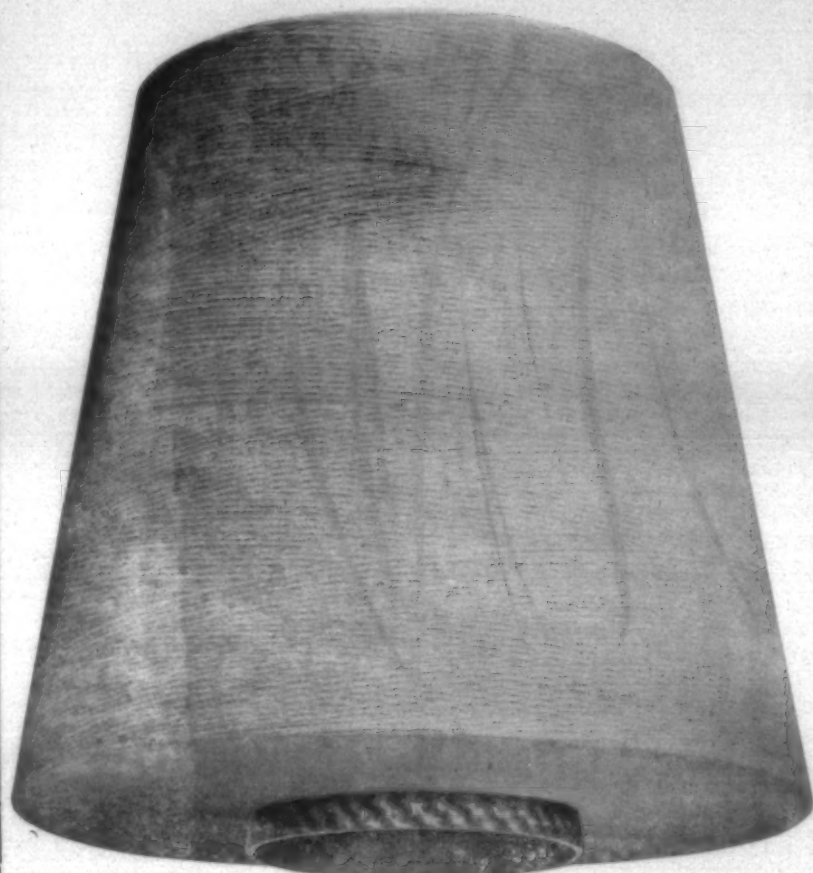
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MANCHESTER, N. H.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 6, 1911

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## Cotton Goods in Chile

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

### Report of former Commercial Agent W. A. Graham Clark

**W**HILE in Chile I heard considerable complaint as to American packing, so at Valparaiso I obtained permission to inspect personally the goods in the customs warehouses. I examined all kinds of goods and would class the nations, in order of excellence of packing thus: France, Belgium, United Kingdom, United States, and Germany.

In handling goods at Valparaiso, the charge is usually per case, irrespective of size; hence it is to the interest of the importer to bring in as large cases as practicable. The Germans, in many instances, put too large an amount of goods in cases made of thin boards without strengthening, and I saw many of these cases with sides broken. The French, in using either large or

cases against the sides. In general, however, American packing was found inferior to that of most European nations, and this seemed to be due more to the quality of the timber than to the thickness of the planks. The white pine used by American exporters seemed to splinter off very easily, not only along the sides where the nails were driven, but also from the edges of the middle planks, leaving spaces where the fingers could be inserted and the planks ripped off. In a few instances no ties were used, and in others the ties were much too narrow. I saw several pack-

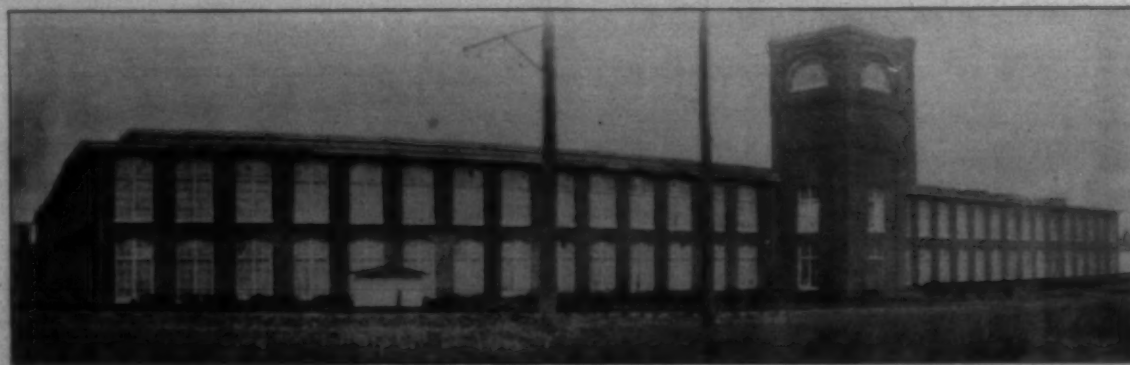
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These should be plainly stenciled, and all advertising by pasters, by additional stenciling, or by burned lettering on the end of the case should be omitted.

#### Entrance Charges.

The Chilean tariff is nominally ad valorem, but virtually specific. The actual invoice value of the goods is not taken into consideration for either statistical or tariff purposes. Arbitrary values that are revised from time to time are assigned to each class of goods and the duty stated in percentage of these assigned values.

The ad valorem duty is given as 60 per cent. on ready-made clothing, men's shirts, collars and cuffs, cravats, and corsets; 35 per cent. on lace, knit underwear and hosiery,



LOUISE MILL OR MILL NO. 4 OF CHADWICK-HOSKINS CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

small cases containing heavy goods, are careful to place one or two lines of battens around the middle of the case in addition to ties around the ends, and such cases arrive in excellent condition. They employ also some kind of tough timber, seemingly a kind of poplar, which is difficult to split.

As most of the American cotton goods shipped to this country are gray goods, they come in the usual strapped bales, as to which there is little complaint. In many instances the American packing of cased goods was also excellent. For instance, scales that come in boxes about 36 by 24 inches usually have four battens about 11-2 by 3-4 by 36 inches nailed along each edge, which cover the ends of the nailed cross planks and which prevent not only any opening of the case en route, but also pressure of other

ages made up of four or five small cases joined together with battens only 1-4 by 1-2 inch thick, covered with ties only 3-8 inches wide. Such packing would not stand rough handling, and in some instances the top box had been forced out and lost, and the others, having no address on them, were held by the customs for identification. The inspector showed me two cases he was holding because the numbers were put on haphazard and did not agree with the contents as shown by corresponding numbers on the bill of lading. This, he said, was not an uncommon affair with American shipments.

#### Rough Handling—Marking.

In shipping goods to Chile one must take into consideration the fact that there will be little care shown in handling, and also that

regardless of whether or not the goods were fragile. The inspector shrugged his shoulders and said it was impossible to persuade the peons to use any care, and that the only remedy was to pack the goods so that they would stand such handling.

In regard to stealing from cases, the customs recommend that the contents should not be marked on the outside, for marks showing the case to contain shoes, clothing, etc., increase the temptation to theft. The American cases seemed to be the only ones so marked. On European cases I found the following and usually nothing else: The importer's name and address, the name usually being but a single letter in a quadrilateral; in the upper left-hand corner the invoice number of the case; in the upper right-hand corner the gross and net weight.

gloves, curtains, table covers, caps, suspenders, belts, and articles with admixture of silk; 25 per cent on sewing thread, white goods, goods for clothes or lining, flannel, ox-fords, strips, drills, blankets, bed-covers, gray sheeting and shirting, towels, passementerie, handkerchiefs, tablecloths, napkins and lamp wicks; 15 per cent on narrow braid for embroidery and inside lining for hats; and 5 per cent on shoe elastic and wicks for candles. Raw cotton and cotton yarn are admitted free.

#### Customs Valuations.

The customs valuation of "tocuyos, lisos o asargados" (gray goods, plain or twilled) is 1.50 gold pesos per kilo net. The ad valorem duty at 25 per cent of this valuation amounts to a specific duty of 5.8 cents gold a pound. Similarly, for

Continued on page 9

# National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

The ninetieth meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, Mass., April 12 and 13. Governor Eugene N. Foss and Richard MacLaurin, LL. D., president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will speak at the opening session.

The program will not be issued until shortly before the meeting. The number of papers to be read have been reduced in order to give more time for discussion, and the president will give the floor in advance to any members who may inform the association of their willingness to discuss such papers.

It is proposed also to renew the topical questions which were a valuable element of the meetings several days ago, but were not kept up owing to the fact that discussions were not offered on the subjects. The association would be pleased to receive subjects for general questions pertaining to the cotton manufacture, and not those relating exclusively to any mill, and as those which may be received will be placed upon the program without name, it is not necessary that the association should know the authorship.

The following papers will be presented: "Arbitration on Cancellation of Orders;" "Cooperation Between Bureaus of the Federal Government and Textile Manufacturers;" "Efficient Buying of Raw Material;" "How the Cotton Industry has Safeguarded its Employees;" "Law of Moisture in Cotton;" "Power from Producer Gas;" "Production of Cotton in the Honolulu Islands;" "Renaissance of the Waterfall;" "Standardizing the Artificial Illumination of Cotton Mills;" "Textile Education from a Manufacturing Standpoint;" "Transmission of Power by Ropes;" "Uniform Contracts."

Reviewing the work of the last few months, the association says in its circular:

"In place of desk room, the as-

sociation has maintained offices which are constantly used by members.

"The two meetings each year have increased from one session to four or five, and in addition to the contributions of members, distinguished specialists have frequently addressed the association.

"The transactions have increased from pamphlets to books five times the number of pages formerly issued, and the membership has increased in a greater ratio, and is now thoroughly representative.

"Many of the contributions are the result of long and costly investigations which have given authoritative results. The result of the standard sales note for yarn and goods reported by a committee, introduces a uniform commercial practice for merchandizing plain goods and yarns, where vexatious differences existed, and it is expected that many other methods of advantageous standardization will be submitted to the members.

The association medal has been established; and by the beneficence of two of its members a scholarship at a textile school, and medals for students in textile schools provided for the encouragement of textile education.

"A bronze tablet to the memory of Eli Whitney has been placed in the Court House at Augusta, Ga., at the point nearest to the first practical application of his cotton gin; and it has placed a bronze bust of George Draper at the Philadelphia Textile School, where it may be an inspiration and example.

"In more public relations for the benefit of its members, the association has been an efficient factor in obtaining the passage of the Forest Conservation bill which is of vital importance to all water powers on the Atlantic Seaboard. It advocated the standard bills of lading legislation which has passed the House of Representatives, and awaits action by the Senate. Information has been given to mem-

bers which is believed to have enabled them to avert certain legislation injurious alike to manufacturers and operatives.

"It has taken an active part in the establishment of the standard cotton grades and many useful investigations conducted by the Department of Agriculture, and one of its most useful acts has been the limitation of the two conferences of cotton growers and manufacturers.

"All of this array of service for its members, outside of the meetings and transactions, has been done within the last 16 years without any increase in the annual assessments which have remained at half of the authorized amount, but numerous contributions have been made by members which are estimated to have been over \$14,000, much of which never passed through the treasurer's books. The annual reports have shown that for many years the augmentation of the income, principally by advertisements, has furnished to the association funds so that it has returned to the members what cost about \$1.40 for every dollar paid in dues, and this does not include any reference to the contributions referred to above as not having been entered on the treasurer's accounts.

"The size and prestige of this organization are placing on it added responsibilities for the advantage of the cotton manufacturing industry.

"The limitations of its financial resources have prevented it from engaging in some matters whose merits were unquestioned, and also certain committee work in which the services of members recognized as authority in their specialties would have been of great advantage to the business.

"It was compelled to decline the gift of one of the most extensive and carefully selected textile libraries in this country, for lack of sufficient office room at the time to shelve it.

"The manufacture of cotton is one of the leading industries which needs the benefit of every advan-

tageous condition which may be furnished and every act of helpfulness on the part of this association is a point gained.

## International Cotton Congress.

"The association has been invited to send delegates to the Eighth International Cotton Congress to be held at Barcelona, Spain, May 8-11, 1911, and the president of the association would like to be informed if any members will find it convenient to attend that meeting.

"Members having occasion to obtain the services of parties to obtain copies of records or reports of the Bureaus of Government or to make copies of the same, can procure from the association the address of parties in Washington who make a specialty of this service.

"A number of copies of the official reports of the Seventh International Congress of the Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, held at Brussels, June, 1910, have been received and copies will be sent to any of the members on application as long as the supply lasts.

## Engineers' Club.

"At the last annual meeting information was given of the proposed formation of an Engineer Club consisting of members of the various engineering and technical organizations of Boston in which members of this association had been invited to join. Since that time the organization has been developed to a definite shape and arrangements made for securing a site near the Public Garden on the lines of street cars.

"A large number have specified their intention of joining this organization when the measure is suitably developed for that purpose. Such a building would be provided with a restaurant, rooms for members and afford a convenient place for stopping while in Boston and also for meeting others as occasion may require, and promise to reach the success which has reached similar organizations in New York and other cities."

## Mills Y. M. C. A. School.

The concluding exercises of the Y. M. C. A. school at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., was held last Saturday night before a large audience in the auditorium. The program was very entertaining and pleasingly rendered, casting much credit upon the secretary, Mr. Burnett, and those who helped him prepare the exercises. Thursday night the younger members of the night school had their exercises and Saturday night the older members largely contributed to the pleasure of the evening.

First on the program was a play, "The District Political Convention," which was a success.

"Guess Who," song and drill which was excellently rendered brought

forth much applause.

A song "Vive la Crockery Maid," rendered by the following quartette: Messrs. Davis, first tenor, Abbott, second tenor, Burnett, first bass, Young, second bass. The quartette is well balanced, and the products of their efforts were enjoyable and well received.

Awarding of prizes was done by Mr. H. G. Smith, the superintendent of the mill, little Clyde Johnson receiving the prize for collecting the largest heap of trash during cleaning up week.

The secretary Mr. F. M. Burnett read his report for the year which was very encouraging. Mr. Burnett and those who helped him are to be congratulated for their excellent work. "Who Did," a song rendered by the quartette was heartily applauded.

"Tenting Tonight," a camp scene and an illustrated song, was well produced and called forth much applause.

The exercises closed with the song "Good Night," rendered by the quartette.

In the night school are six classes. Secretary Burnette was assisted by Mrs. Burnette, Miss Burnette, two Furman students and a man connected with the mill. There were 98 members of the school and the enrollment was 72. The total attendance was 2,232. During the last month of the school session, one whole class had perfect attendance and the percentage of the average attendance is nearly 74.

Thursday night Mr. Chas. R. Towson industrial secretary, international Committee Y. M. C. A., stated that this was the largest average attendance compared with the membership of any similar school in North America. Mr. Towson is an authority on this subject. His statement is exceedingly gratifying to the mill authorities and to the people of Greenville in general, and no less to Secretary Burnette.

## Victor Mill Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian association of the Victor Cotton Mills at Greer held services on March 29th, formally opening and dedicating a \$10,000 building for the mill people.

This is the tenth association mill property in the Carolinas. Woodside Mill building in Greenville, was the ninth and Mills Mill Y. M. C. A., also of this city, was the eighth. The Y. W. C. A. work has been established at Victor for the past two years.

Three addresses were delivered by Mr. Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville, Mr. Charles R. Towson, of New York, secretary industrial department international committee Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Thomas Parker, of Greenville.

Extensive improvements were made in the building near the mill, formerly used by the Welfare club



and the building is now well equipped for its present use as a Y. M. C. A. A large crowd was present and were very enthusiastic.

Robert E. Hatch, secretary of the new Victor association, and W. J. Justus, have both been in Greer for some time and have their work well under way. The other officers are: C. W. Parrott, president; W. R. Mosely, vice-president; R. R. Blakeley, recording secretary; and L. W. Garrett, treasurer.

All of the speakers emphasized the value of association in connection with the cotton mills of the South.

#### PROGRAM.

Doxology.

Prayer—Rev. W. M. Owings.

Music—Quartette.

Address—Lewis W. Parker, president Parker Mills.

Music—Quartette.

Address—Charles R. Towson, secretary industrial department, international committee Young Men's Christian Association.

Address—Thomas F. Parker, president Monaghan Mill.

#### Cotton Rate Compromise.

It is announced that the cotton rate controversy between the 114 cotton manufacturing companies of South Carolina and the railroads will be settled without injunction proceedings and without further hearing before the railroad commission was received with interest.

Attorneys for the companies are conferring, and an agreement will be reached as to suitable rate on cotton piece goods. The settlement of the case follows a long fight before the railroad commission.

The question came in as to whether the port of Charleston had been "bottled-up" by the railroads. The cotton mills desired a lower rate so as to make Charleston a distributing point and to enable them to use the water route to New York and other markets of the world.

The first order of the commission reduced the rate by about 20 per cent. to points in South Carolina. Upon petition of the railroads the commission decided to rehear the case, and the hearing was to have been held during the present week. The attorneys for the cotton mills secured a temporary injunction before Judge Gary and the railroad commission had been ordered to show cause why it should not be enjoined from ordering a rehearing. It will not be necessary for the courts to decide the case. The commission will accept the rate agreed upon by the representatives of the railroads and the textile companies.

#### British Linoleum and Oilcloth Trade

The trade in oil and floor cloth is one of our minor industries which has met with remarkable success, the exports having grown in forty years from 4,000,000 square yards to more than 45,000,000 square yards, in spite of the fact that prices during that time have decreased more than 30 per cent. In 1907, the record year of the trade, the exports amounted to more than 52,-

000,000 square yards, valued at \$11,-587,136.

In the seventies, before "inlaid" floor covering was invented, our exports were valued at 1s. 4d. (32 cents) per square yard, but during the past five years, when our exports contained a substantial proportion of this high-class material, the value of the exports was only a shade over 11d. (22 cents) per square yard, an illustration of the benefits derived from the invention of "inlaid" linoleum, and the economization of production on a large scale following an increased demand.

Of these goods, foreign countries take somewhat more than the British possessions, and they take goods of considerably better quality. Our most important customer for furniture coverings, popularly called "American leather," is France. Of the exports of all oil and floor cloths the United States alone has made greater headway than our business with all the colonies combined. In the last five years the United States, France, and Holland combined have bought as much from us as all our oversea colonies. The great increase in the purchases of the United States is remarkable. As a matter of fact she now takes from us goods to more than twice the value of those purchased by any other foreign country or British colony.

According to British official returns, the exports of oil and floor cloths from the United Kingdom in 1909 were as follows: For floor coverings, \$8,161,640; for furniture coverings, \$2,247,701; for all other purposes, \$365,644; total exports, \$10,774,985.

With the exception of about \$25,000 worth of furniture coverings, the exports to the United States were composed of floor coverings. The exports of floor coverings to "foreign countries" in 1909 amounted to 17,241,100 square yards, valued at \$1,627,480, were exported to the United States, being much more than double the quantity and value exported to France, the next highest "foreign country."—Consular Report.

#### Cotton Goods Must be Marked

The provision added to the railroad tariffs on low priced cotton goods requiring that the contents be plainly marked on the packages has been decided as not unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The decision was issued in dismissing the complaint of the Muse Bros. Co., against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.

The report of the commission says in part: "In the New England States and in other territory cotton fabrics move upon class rates, while in portions of the Southern territory special commodity rates lower than class rates are applied to the coarser and cheaper cotton products. Counsel for defendant stated that this commodity rate is intended to apply only to coarser and cheaper cotton factory products, and as these are shipped in boxes or cases the requirement that the package should show on the outside the

## F. W. McLanathan & Son

THE firm of F. W. McLanathan & Son, is considered one of the most progressive of the Northern belt manufacturing establishments.

This business was established by Fredrick W. McLanathan in 1873, and conducted by him until his death, which occurred May 6th, 1909, from which time it has been continued by the son, Frank W. McLanathan, the present sole proprietor and general manager.

The present Mr. McLanathan, despite the fact that he is a young man, has proven his ability as a manager. Since taking over the business he has doubled the capacity of the factory, until at the present time it covers an area of 18,000 square feet.

Lawrence, Mass., the home of

this firm has equipped some of the foremost mills of the country. The facilities for turning out superior work in the shortest possible length of time is unquestioned.

In conjunction with the belt department, this firm has a well equipped currying department, where the rough leather is finished to the high standard required for the best results in even-running and durable belting. Being particularly careful relative to the quality of the stock that goes into the product, the finishing, or currying as it is termed, is carefully guarded, to protect the tensile strength of the leather.

In connection with the above mentioned departments this firm has a well conducted strapping and picker department. This branch of



this firm, is a recognized railroad center, and the factory being conveniently located to shipping points, makes prompt deliveries possible.

No effort has been disregarded in endeavoring to handle the business on a high plane of efficiency.

#### The Belt Department.

This department is modern in every respect. Equipped with the latest and most improved types of belt manufacturing machinery, equipped with the best material and workmanship procurable, this concern is rapidly attaining recognition as one of the foremost of its line in the country. Making a speciality of complete belt equipment from the largest of main drives down to the smallest belt,

the business is looked after in the same careful manner as the others.

They have a well conducted mill supply department and keep a stock of mill accessories constantly on hand to meet the demands of its large clientele.

They have recently invaded the South in a measure, having an agent at Charlotte, N. C., and it is the intention to establish more agencies at various centers, and will, in this event give the Southern trade the highest grade of products at a price consistent with the quality.

F. W. McLanathan & Son employ between forty and fifty men, and have been exceptionally busy notwithstanding the fact that business in general has been quiet.

specific contents by naming the articles under the general designations named in the tariff is proper for the protection of the carrier. There are cotton products of a higher grade, and it is not intended that they should be carried at the low commodity rate named."

#### Egypt's Record-Breaking Cotton Crop.

A resume of the latest advices received by Alexandria cotton firms indicates that the 1910 crop will break the record for Egyptian cotton production. It is now the opinion even among the more conservative merchants that the crop will exceed 725,000,000 pounds, thus topping the big yield of 1907. Others express the belief that the final outturn of the crop will bring the total to over 750,000,000 pounds.

Early in November last the Alexandria Produce Association, which numbers among its members all the big cotton growers and exporters estimated from advices received from the growing districts that the crop would approximate 700,000,000 pounds. A month later the association, in its final estimate, reported that "final results may be slightly larger."

The true extent of a cotton crop is never accurately known until six or eight months after the cotton is picked, as often considerable cotton is kept back in the country district to affect the early selling price. Each of the later reports has produced a tendency to increase the final estimate of the size of the crop. There is this season a higher proportion of the better qualities, and altogether the 1910 crop is the most valuable ever grown in Egypt.—Consular Reports.

# Uniform Cotton Yarn

**W**HY can English spinners make yarn freer from irregularities than we can. "We have as good machinery as they. In some of our mills we have machinery of the same make!"

My reply to this question is that while we can make as good yarn in the United States as anywhere else, we do not, or cannot, get the help to give that same attention to the details of the work that they do in England. It is my intention in this short paper to give a summary of some of the details that tend to make a yarn free from irregularities. At the same time I will give some of the methods that are in vogue at the present time in England.

Beginning with the cotton in the bale. It is most essential that we get a thorough blending. When opening cotton, have as many bales around the machine as possible and take a layer from each bale in rotation. In the picker rooms try to keep the weight of the cotton on the back of the pickers as nearly uniform as possible. Do not have all the laps running out at once. Owing to the fact that the lattice is driven by frictional contact, a light or heavy load is bound to affect it. It is not a good plan to have all the piecings go into one finished lap. Have every finished lap weighed. Use scales that will show the weight at once and do not let any laps go forward to the cards that vary more than 8 ounces from the standard weight for the full lap.

There are no doublings at the card, so I will ignore that process for the present and get to the drawing, which is the most important process in the mill for the making of a level yarn. In the Oldham district of England the drawing frame tender is the best paid of the operatives in the card room.

It is the general practice in mills (that are not supplied with springs in the cans to keep the sliver as near the top as possible) to equalize the tension at the back of the frame by splitting the cans as follows: For the six ends at the back of the frame that make the finished end, one can will be full, one 5-6 full, one 2-3 full, one 1-2 full, one

1-3 full and one 1-6 full. As the last one empties and is replaced with a full can, the same relative quantities are maintained in the cans, the tender very seldom allowing the machine to stop during the process of putting the full cans in, usually being able to piece the end of the full can to the end of the one almost empty. The same system is applied at every repetition of the drawing process.

We will now examine the slubber bobbin in the intermediate creel. The two top rows will be full bobbins and the two bottom rows half bobbins. As two ends are made into one a full bobbing and half bobbin are run together and then tension is kept as uniform as possible. The front top row should run with the middle row, and the back top row with the bottom row. The same process is applied at the speeder, jack frame, mule or ring frame. It has been found that there is a difference in the tension between the front and back row of spindles of the fly frame. At some mills it is the practice so to systematize the creeling so that a bobbin from each of the two rows will be run together in the subsequent process in preference to mixing them and bringing bobbins from two back rows to two front rows together.

I now come to the cleaning and oiling of the frames, the neglect of which causes so much foreign matter in the yarn. All parts of the machines should be oiled and cleaned regularly. By cleaning, I mean the wiping of the frames with a cleaning cloth or waste, and not "blowing off," as is so common in this country. "Blowing off" is responsible for one-half of the slubs that get into the yarn. All frames should be scoured frequently and the settings examined.

Pickers: Oil at least twice a day. Wipe or brush with a small soft bristle hand brush twice per day. All working parts, such as the evening motion, screens and calender rolls should be taken apart once every six weeks, cleaned and lubricated with black lead or French chalk.

Cards: The principal bearings in the cards should be oiled twice

a day. Minor bearings are oiled once a day. Slow motions are oiled once a week. Cylinder doffer and taker in pedestals are refilled with a fibrous lubricant every Saturday. The cards are brushed down twice a day. Taker-in fly is gathered three times a week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Front fly is gathered every Tuesday morning. Cards are stripped four times a day, at 7 a. m., 10 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 4 p. m. Each stripper is required to do a certain amount of sweeping on Friday morning. Flats are brushed out on Friday morning. All belts are carded and clearers stripped at the end of the week. Flat brushes are stripped every week end. Each set of strippers take four feed rollers out every week, clean them and put them back again.

Care must be taken not to have the cards stopped longer than is necessary. Each stripper brushes his cards down before the tenders commence to clean them, and is held responsible for the thorough cleaning of the cards. All cards are ground lightly once a week. Card tenders wipe the card fronts every two hours. Piecings are made with short overlaps and soft twist. The mote knives, feed plate, flats and doffer must be reset at short periods and by a responsible person, preferably the second hand, as this is important work requiring a skilled hand.

Drawing Frames: The tenders wipe down the roller beam with clean waste every two hours. The front of the box around the trumpet mouth is wiped clean every half hour. The bottom of the coilers, inside and out, are cleaned once a day. The tenders must make good piecings and clean their top flats and underclearers every half hour. Sweeping is done at 8:30, 10:30 and 12:30 a. m., 3:30 and 5:20 p. m.

Oiling: The top roller saddles and all quick running parts are oiled every morning between 6 and 7 o'clock; all other parts, twice a week, on Monday and Thursday. The frame ends, top flats and fronts are kept bright and clean. When cleaning roller beams the cans must

Continued on page 11

## Superintendents and Overseers

### McINTOSH MILL,

Newnan, Ga.

T. R. Lovern...Superintendent  
E. E. Lovern...Carder  
Golden Clark...Spinner  
Jessee Coker...Twisting & Winding  
T. Y. Lovern...Master Mechanic

### ALBANY COTTON MILLS,

Albany, Ga.

F. A. Abbott...Superintendent  
R. L. Toney...Carder  
J. C. Revels...Spinner  
E. D. McCullum...Weaver  
M. H. Maurey...Master Mechanic

### EDNA COTTON MILLS,

Reidsville, N. C.

J. W. Manley...Superintendent  
J. L. Williams...Carder  
C. W. Kee...Spinner  
W. P. Neal...Weaver  
J. J. Brown...Cloth Room  
A. W. Way...Master Mechanic

### COURTENAY MFG. CO.,

Newry, S. C.

J. M. Gamewell...Superintendent  
E. Timmerman...Carder  
J. H. Gibson...Spinner  
E. M. Main...Weaver  
C. M. Whitmire...Cloth Room  
J. A. Kirby...Master Mechanic

### CALHOUN MILLS,

Calhoun Falls, S. C.

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J. F. Burgess...Carder  
W. P. Castleberry...Spinner  
W. S. Davis...Weaver  
M. Corbin...Master Mechanic

### ABBEVILLE COTTON MILLS,

Abbeville, S. C.

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G. W. Godfrey...Carder  
W. M. Langley...Spinner  
J. E. Gray...Weaver  
G. E. Putman...Cloth Room  
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# DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

## Answer to Old Carder.

Mr. Editor:

In answer to "Old Carder", as to how many revolutions his doffer is making, producing 900-lbs. of 60-grain sliver per week with a 27-inch doffer allowing 7 per cent for stoppage? He does not state how many hours running time his cards are in operation, but presuming that same is running 60 hours per week. His doffer is running 12.98 revolutions per minute.

Would like to hear from him as to whether or not this is correct.

Traveler.

## Answer to Old Carder.

Editor: I would like to answer question asked by "Old Carder" in last week's "discussions." Reckoning 60 hours per week, I use the following method:

$60 \times 60 = 3600$  minutes per week.  
7% of 3600 = 252 minutes stoppage.  
 $3600 - 252 = 3348$  minutes net.  
 $900 \times 36 \times 7000$

= 13.80 rev.

I do not claim this method to be infallible but I think it is right.

Second Hand.

## Answer to Warper Tender.

Editor: I will try to send in an answer to warper tender in last week's paper.

To find weight of your warp multiply the 864 ends by 1,000 yards and divide by 840 and that will give weight on No. 10 single or 20-2, 30-3, etc.

$864 \times 1000 = 864000$ .

$864000 \div 840 = 102857$ .

If your yarn is spun 1-2 No. heavy your warps would weigh 105.494 and in a weeks run of 12,000 lbs. your loss in pounds would be 114 and at 23 cents per lb. your loss in dollars and cents would be \$72.22.

Hoping that this is the information you wanted.

Yours very truly,

Old Warper.

## Answer to Warper Tender.

Mr. Editor:

In answer to "Warper Tender" in regard to the weight of his warps, beg to say that if he is running his yarn true to the number which is 20-2 and the construction of his warps is 864 ends, 1,000 yards, his warps should weigh 102.86 lbs. each.

If he runs same on the light side or 20½-2 same construction, the same should weigh 100.34 lbs. each. If he runs his warps half number on the light side, and invoices them at the actual weight or 102.86 lbs., he would gain \$69.00 per week.

If he runs same on the heavy side or 19½-2 same construction, the warps should weigh 105.48 lbs. each. If he runs his warps half number on the heavy side, and invoices

them at the actual weight or 102.86 lbs., he would lose \$56.47 per week.

Jerry.

## Answer to "Old Carder."

Editor: We presume that your mill runs 60 hours per week, 3,600 minutes. And you say that your production is 900 pounds of 60 grain sliver per week. Size of doffer 27 inches, what is R.P.M. of doffer. Loss of stoppage 7%.

$3600 - 7\% = 3348$  actual number of minutes run.

$900 \times 7000$

= 1881.72 grains delivered per minute.

3348

1881.72

= 31.362 yards delivered

60

per minute.

The doffer being 27 inches in diameter will deliver 2.3562 yards per revolution. Then

$31.362 \div 2.3562 = 13.31$  R. P. M. doffer, allowing nothing for draft between the doffer and coiler calendar rolls.

O. J. W.

## Answer to Warper Tender.

Editor: I hand you herewith my method of figuring weight of warps and hope that it may benefit you to some extent.

To find the weight of 1,000 yards 20-2s containing 864 ends.

$1000 \times 864 \times 2$

= 102,857 lbs.

840 × 20

If warps are running 1-2 No. on heavy side I substitute 19.50-2 for 20-2s as follows.

$1000 \times 864 \times 2$

= 105,432 lbs.

840 × 19.50

Should warp run 1-2 No. on light side I use 20.50-2 instead of 20-2 as follows:

$1000 \times 864 \times 2$

= 100,348 lbs.

840 × 20.50

Supposing for convenience 20-2s correctly spun weigh 102. lbs. to the warp, and the yarn spun 1-2 No. heavy, weigh 105. lbs. to the warp. 12,000 lbs. spun correctly, equals approximately 116 warps. We find from the above that the warps will weigh 105. each if spun 1-2 No. on heavy side. Thus we find that there is a loss of about 3 lbs. to each warp.  $116 \times 3 = 348$  lbs. lost in the weeks run,  $348 \text{ lbs.} \times 23\text{c. per lbs.} =$

\$80.04 total loss.

If the above is correct I will thank Warper Tender to let me know through these columns. If I am wrong. Will also thank him to show me my mistakes.

Now, Warper Tender, please tell me how many yards will a cut contain if the measuring roll is 13 inches in circumference, carrying a single worm, driving a worm gear of 47 teeth, with which is compounded a 15-tooth gear driving through a carrier gear, the cut change gear having 48 teeth.

Luzon.

## The Front Plate of a Card.

Editor:

In reference to your article on "The Front Plate of a Card," in your issue of March 23rd, a very useful and interesting argument has been raised.

Now, in my opinion, the function of the front plate has not been properly understood or appreciated by the average card man, each one having some setting which he uses, and which gives him satisfactory results, and consequently the question is not debated, or perhaps tacitly avoided. The result of this has been a very indistinct presentation of the subject.

In the first place it is an accepted theory that no air current or disturbance is possible on cylinder from the time the cotton is taken from the licker until it is deposited on the doffer, with the possible exception of the upper edge of the front knife plate; and it is at this point that the air would have the first opportunity to escape.

It is also unanimously conceded that a tremendous air current is generated by the cylinder, moving with a surface speed of two thousand feet per minute, and, of course, this air will take the first opportunity to free itself from the confines of the card. It is this condition that must be taken into account in our consideration of the subject, it being clear that if any air escapes at this point it is a detriment to correct carding.

One authority says, "The closer this plate is set to cylinder, the lighter the strippings, and vice versa to a limited degree." Another says, "If set closer than one-thirty-second of an inch at its top edge the strippings will be removed by cylinder when they reach the edge of the plate, and, if plate is set away from cylinder, more strippings will cling to flats and be combined off when they reach the flat-stripping comb, and more flat strip is taken off, consisting of considerable good cotton."

These two opinions do not seem to be consistent with results obtained in actual practice. For instance, one setting front plate to 17-1000 on inch and a quarter stock, r.p.m. of cylinder 170, and speed of flats 4.32 inches per minute, it gave flat strips which contained a large amount of good fibres, and my theory for this is that the above setting presented an opportunity for air to escape between outer edge of plate and flats; and this would carry away from cylinder those fibres that are loosely held by cylinder wire, depositing them on flat wire. These good clean fibres can be seen between the strips of waste from flats. On the same card, with a setting of 29-1000 of an inch, the above defect was remedied, and strips did not show much good fibre. My theory for this condition is that by setting front plate farther away from cylinder we allow the air to be carried on past the front plate, and this

creates a suction which takes away from flats such fibres as are not securely held by flat wire; and it is this that decreases the amount of flat strips.

The existence of a powerful air current may be easily observed by opening door just below front plate, and this creates a suction which takes away from flats such fibres as are not securely held by flat wire; and it is this that decreases the amount of flat strips.

The existence of a powerful air current may be easily observed by opening door just below front plate, and this positively has an effect on individual fibres as held by the wire clothing. Such being the case, it must be considered in our discussion of the subject.

I would welcome any objection or criticism of this theory, as I am very much interested in the carding process, and, as no unanimous theory is expressed, vigorous argument is the best way of settling the matter.

Then, again, this subject of air currents, may or may not be responsible for another defect in the carding process; for example, uneven or cloudy web. It is an accepted theory that the majority of fibres are held on one end by cylinder wire, loosely or otherwise, the other end being free, so any draft or air current would disturb the arrangement of the fibres, and result in a cloudy web.

F. T.

## Just Went Him One.

Two men were boasting about their rich kin. Said one:

"My father has a big farm in Connecticut. It is so big that when he goes to the barn on Monday morning to milk the cows he kisses us all good-bye, and he doesn't get back till the following Saturday."

"Why does it take him so long?" the other man asked.

"Because the barn is so far away from the house."

"Well, that may be a pretty big farm, but compared to my father's farm in Pennsylvania your father's farm ain't no bigger than a city lot!"

"Why, how big is your father's farm?"

"Well, it's so big that my father sends young married couples out to the barn to milk the cows, and the milk is brought back by their grandchildren."—Exchange.

The professor of law was quizzing his class. Singling out a sleeping student in the rear of the room, he addressed a question to him. Confused, the student rose, and bent his ear to catch the stage whispers of his friends seated about him.

"Well, you ought to be able to answer," snapped the professor, "with all the aid you are receiving back there!"

"Professor," came the quick reply, "I could, but there's a difference of opinion back here."—Everybody.

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**Use of Dextrine in Finishing**

It is often urged that dextrine, when used in finishing spoils the colors and also gives a hard feel to the goods. With regard to a question of this sort, one of great importance, having regard to the cheapness of dextrine and its extensive use for dressing purposes, some such inquiry as is contained in this article is urgently needed. Only a short time ago textile journals were asserting that dextrine spoiled colors, especially white, and at the same time imparted a stiff handle. The writer is of the contrary opinion entirely, and has had many years' experience in the use of dextrine.

When, towards the end of the '80's, lighter finishes, more like those used for wool, began to displace the stiff gelatine and starch finishes formerly universal for manufacturers of cotton, dextrine was welcomed as a substance by means of which a heavy finish could be got without running counter to the change in fashion. For one thing, it did away with any need for gelatine, which, as boiled starch was then unknown, was regarded as indispensable. In those days a heavy starch dressing was generally regarded as detrimental to the color of a cotton fabric, especially with dark shades, and dextrine was welcomed for that reason. Dextrine alone, however, is more expensive than starch, especially when large quantities must be used. For economy's sake it was used in conjunction with Glauber's or Epsom salts, sometimes with magnesium chloride.

Hence, dextrine finishes came to be called salt finishes. Epsom salts finally held their ground, but sulphate of soda and magnesium chloride had to be discarded, the former because it is too hygroscopic, and the latter because on drying it is decomposed, and the resulting vapors of hydrochloric acid tender the cotton fabric which is particularly sensitive to the action of acids.

Epsom salts, an article cheaper than dextrine, having displaced its rivals, the next thing to be done was obviously to try how much sulphate of magnesia and how little dextrine would serve the purpose, correcting the hard feel given by an excess of the metallic compound by small additions of Turkey-red oil, or, better, some cheap finishing oil. It was, however, soon discovered that it was impossible to bring the ratio of Epsom salts to dextrine very high without spoiling the look of the fabric. An excess of Epsom salts plays the mischief in napping, and also gives a very dusty finish. Hence, potato syrup, an extremely cheap product, was substituted for part of the Epsom salts. With other accessory substances depending on the exact nature of the goods, even the most awkward finishes can be executed with mixtures of dextrine, potato syrup, and Epsom salts, without interfering with white or any other color. Later still, however, malted starch has been vaunted as an efficient substitute for dex-

trine, and it is free from the drawbacks already adduced in the case of dextrine. Now, the writer uses it largely, not because he thinks it better than dextrine, but because it is cheaper than the commercial gum.

A very pure dextrine does not suffer sensibly from the product of prolonged action of diastase on potato flour. A similar result may be expected from comparing a bad dextrine (i. e., one containing much unaltered farina) and a flour which has been acted on by diastase, or for only a short time. Commercial dextrine usually contains not only unchanged starch, but also soluble starch and sugar.

There seem to be two explanations of the idea that dextrine must give a hard finish. One is that it is usually employed in too great quantities, it being so soluble. Then, of course, the dressing does turn out stiff and hard, and could scarcely do otherwise. The other is that the holders of the opinion have always worked with a very impure dextrine, full of unaltered starch. Starch is quite capable of giving a hard, stiff finish. The presence of much unaltered starch betrays itself at once when the gum is dissolved in water. The solution, which ought to be clear, is turbid and milky looking. Again, the well-known iodine test for starch is decisive, as pure dextrine gives no blue color with a drop of tincture of iodine. Hard feel due to dextrine may also be referable to mineral impurities. It is also worth remembering that dextrine may be obtained at a price which precludes all possibility of its being pure. The cheaper the dextrine, the worse it will finish.

Dextrine is much inferior to starch in power as a dressing agent. Five per cent of boiled starch will give a fairly good handle, while five per cent of the same solution of dextrine produces scarcely any effect.

As already pointed out, however, dextrine cannot be used alone. It dissolves in water to a clear solution, which is not too strong, remains clear on cooling, and is incapable of affecting colors. The writer has used it with perfect success and without the least difficulty, long before diastase was introduced, for finishing fabrics with very awkward colors, such as indigo blue, Turkey red, and aniline black, and also fine blouse fabrics woven in yarns of all sorts of dark shades. On account of their clearness, cold solutions of dextrine are used for sizing yarns, which must be cold sized by reason of the want of fastness of the dyes in them.—Translated from the German by Knit Goods.

"Now, Willie," said the teacher to a rather stupid country boy, "listen to me very carefully. If I had five eggs in this basket and I laid three on the table how many would I have?"

"Eight," said Willie brightly.—Exchange.



## Fast Dyes.

The price of manufactured dyes depends chiefly on the quantity produced, and that in turn depends on the consumption. As a rule the cost of producing them decreases in direct proportion to the increased amount produced.

The strong tendency of the consumer to use the fastest dyestuffs obtainable, as well as the rapid reduction in the cost of producing such dyes, is strikingly illustrated in the case of Ciba and Cibanon val dyes. These dyes have only been on the market two years and yet within that short time, the increase in consumption has been so rapid as to enable the manufacturers to reduce the cost of production nearly 50 per cent.

Ciba Violet, one of the most popular colors ever invented, was sold in 1908 in 100-pound lots at \$3 per pound. The same color is sold in ton lots at \$1.60.

Ciba Blue which cost in 1908 \$7.5 per pound, is now selling at \$4.5, and Cibanon Yellow, so largely used for producing khaki shades, was introduced in 1909 at \$.65 per pound, and is today selling at \$.32.

These lower prices are the direct result of the increased production brought about by the increased consumption. The fact that such is the case will undoubtedly lead manufacturers to anticipate the future more or less by putting the fastest obtainable colors into their goods, regardless of cost, with the expectation of the natural reduction in cost, which is sure to result from increased use.

The experience of the pioneers in this field would appear to justify the belief that, within a comparatively short time, the fast dyes will completely drive the old, fugitive dyes out of use.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

## Spinners' Takings.

Secretary Hester gives the takings of American cotton by spinners throughout the world as follows, in round numbers:

This week 160,000 this year against 170,000 last year, and 281,000 year before last.

Total since September 1 this year. 8,454,000, against 7,750,000 last year and 9,153,000 the year before.

Of this Northern spinners and Canada took 1,762,000 bales this year, against 1,742,000 last year and 2,235,000 the year before; Southern spinners 1,665,000, against 1,672,000 last year and 1,707,000 the year before, and foreign spinners 5,027,000 against 4,336,000 last year and 5,211,000 the year before.

## COTTON GOODS IN CHILE.

Continued from page 3

some of the other main items in the cotton goods schedule, the customs valuation in gold centavos per kilo, the ad valorem duty in per cent of this valuation, and the equivalent specific duty in cents per pound are as follows:

## Article

Article	Customs valuation	Ad valorem duty	Equivalent duty per pound.
Raw cotton, ginned or unginned.....	Free.		
Cotton yarn.....	Free.		
Osnaburgs.....	1.00	15	2.48
Tocuyos (gray goods), plain or twilled.....	1.40	25	5.80
Oxfords, under 24 threads in square of 6 millimeters side.....	1.80	25	7.45
Oxfords, over 24 threads in square of 6 millimeters side.....	3.60	25	14.90
Drills, brins, etc., for clothing.....	2.00	25	8.28
Ticking and similar goods.....	1.80	25	7.45
Linings, plain or twilled.....	2.50	25	10.35
Duck for making alpargatas (the native shoe).....	2.00	25	8.28
Sail duck, Nos. 1 to 7.....	1.40	15	3.48
Sail duck, over No. 7.....	2.00	25	8.28
White goods, plain or twilled.....	2.00	25	8.28
Colored goods, plain or otherwise, for clothing.....	3.00	25	14.90
Lace.....	20.00	35	82.78

The osnaburgs listed are used for contents and wrappings without the making flour sacks. Osnaburgs case.

containing more than 16 threads in a square of 6 millimeters side are classed as tocuyos and are subject to the higher duty. The duty on oxfords (this includes ordinary checks, stripes, chambrays, etc.), varies according to whether the goods contain over or under 24 threads in a square of 6 millimeters side. With these exceptions, the construction of the goods is not considered in the tariff. Prints are not mentioned in the tariff, but are included under the heading of "generos para vestidos (goods for clothing). The duty is 25 per cent on a customs valuation of 3.60 gold pesos per kilo, which corresponds to 14.9 cents per pound.

The duty is payable in gold, but as there is little gold coin in the country actual payments are made in the depreciated paper currency at the premium fixed each week by the customs, this being based on the average exchange for the past week. Thus on June 1, 1910, the premium was 62.25 per cent; that is, the importer had to pay 1.6225 paper pesos for every peso gold duty as figured from the tariff list. All goods have to be despatched through the customs by some legally recognized despachante.

The duty is based on the customs valuations per net weight. In obtaining the net weight the following is the legal tare deducted from the gross weight in the import of bales of cotton goods: Flannels, in bales (fardos) of any class, 8 per cent; plush, in bales of any class, 4 per cent; bales without iron hoops, boards, or strips of wood, 3 per cent; bales which have iron hoops, 5 per cent; bales which have iron hoops and board or strips of wood, 6 per cent; bales, as in the two preceding classes, which also have boards within the pieces, whether they come wrapped in paper or not, 8 per cent. For cased goods the net weight is the actual weight of the

## Other Customs Charges—Freight Rates.

Other customs charges in addition to the duty are "movilizacion," and, if stored, "almacenaje." Movilizacion is charged by the customs for handling the goods and is the same charge that is called "eslingaje," in the Rio Plata countries and "capatazia" in Brazil. The movilizacion on cotton goods is 1.20 paper pesos per 100 kilos. There is no almacenaje, or customs storage charge, if the goods are cleared within 30 days, but for any length of time thereafter up to one year the storage charge is 1 per cent of the value.

The unloading from ship to shore at Valparaiso is in lighters of the steamship companies. The various companies combined to make a uniform tariff and the present rate is very much higher than that ruling formerly. On cotton goods the lighterage amounts to 1 paper peso per 100 kilos, which at present exchange is about \$2.25 per ton. This is an unusually high rate and is probably exceeded by only a few other ports, such as Antofagasta, also located on the West Coast.

Charges paid in New York, but included in the importers' bill, are insurance, freight, and consular tax, and also the commission and incidental expenses of the buying agent unless the importing house is a branch or has special arrangements. The Chilean consular tax on shipments exceeding \$200 in value is one-half of 1 per cent of the value, and the ocean insurance from New York to Valparaiso is 1 per cent of the value.

On cotton goods the freight rate from the United States is less than from Europe, though there has been an increase of more than 50 per cent since 1906, when the rate from New York to Valparaiso via the Straits was only 19 cents per cubic foot plus 5 per cent. The present rate from New York to Val-

paraiso is 40 cents per cubic foot via Panama and 30 cents per cubic foot via the Straits of Magellan, both with 5 per cent primage. Nearly all goods come via the Straits and are shipped by way of the Isthmus only in case of rush orders. The time via the Straits is 40 to 45 days. If close connection is made, mail from New York can come through via Panama in 23 days, but freight by this route usually takes about 35 days. The rate on cotton goods from Liverpool to Valparaiso is 60s., plus 10 per cent primage. The primage charges are usually refunded to those shipping by the regular conference lines, so the English rate is \$44.58 per ton of 40 cubic feet, as compared with the American rate of \$12 per ton via the Straits. The rate from Hamburg is 60 marks per cubic meter less a 10 per cent rebate, which reduces to precisely the same figures as the Liverpool rate. The rate from Havre is 75 francs per ton of 40 cubic feet plus 10 per cent primage, or, if the primage be rebated, \$14.48.

## Invoice of Shipment.

To give a concrete idea of the expenses of importing cotton goods into Chile I obtained at Valparaiso the following detailed invoice of 100 bales of "osnaburgos para sacos" (osnaburgs for making flour sacks). Each bale contained 25 pieces of 40 yards each, or a total of 100,000 yards. Each bale measured 19 by 29 1-2 inches, of 94-2 cubic feet. The total gross weight was 14,400 kilos, and the net weight, after deducting the legal tare allowance of 5 per cent on hooped bales, was 13,680 kilos (30,159 pounds). The duty was 15 per cent on the customs valuation of 1 peso gold (36.5 cents) per net kilo. The customs exchange rate was 1.6225 paper pesos for each gold peso. The New York invoice price was 63-4 cents per yard, less 6 per cent discount, or 6.345 cents per yard net.

Charges.	Paper pesos.	American currency.
Consular invoice tax, one-half of 1 per cent of value.....		\$ 31.72
Ocean insurance, 1 per cent of value.....		63.45
Freight, New York to Valparaiso, 30 cents per cubic foot.....		283.50
Descarga (unloading charge), 1 paper peso per 100 kilos gross.....	144.00	
Manifestos and polizas (clearance documents with stamps).....	6.00	
Customs duty, 15 per cent on valuation of 1 gold peso per kilo, paid in paper.....	3,329.37	
Movilizacion (customs handling charge), 1.20 paper pesos per 100 kilos.....	172.80	
Despachante's commission for clearing goods.....	100.00	
Carretonaje (cartage), 60 centavos paper per bale.....	60.00	
Total.....	3,812.17	378.67
Paper pesos, converted at rate of 22.5 cents to the peso.....		857.73
Total expenses.....		1,236.40

Continued on page 17

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, April 6

### Beat a Quick Retreat.

About two weeks ago the traveling representative of one of the Northern textile journals reached Virginia to begin several months' subscription work in the South.

He did very little business in Virginia and as he came further South things looked worse and worse to him. At Charlotte he did very little and after a three days trip in South Carolina he threw up the sponge and caught a fast train for the North.

He represented a good journal and one that has a large circulation in the North, but like all Northern journals, they must cater to the tastes of their Northern subscribers and the conditions in the two sections being entirely different they can not interest the Southern mill people.

The Southern Textile Bulletin at \$1.00 per year is a popular journal and competitors find it hard to beat.

We could not obtain a circulation in New England for the same reason that Northern journals can not obtain circulation in the South.

### Time For Action.

Speaking from twelve years of experience and observation we have never seen a time that demanded action of the yarn manufacturers as at present.

Immediately following the panic and for some time thereafter numerous meetings were held by the yarn mills in a vain effort to improve conditions but being confronted with an overwhelming stock of yarns at the mills and in the hands of commission merchants no effective results were obtained.

Because of those failures the yarn manufacturer seems to have entirely lost their nerve and as a body are now well qualified under the definition of the word "quitter."

They seem to have given up all hope and as long as they can drift and keep out of reach of the bankruptcy court they continue to complain but remain inactive.

For three years yarns have been on a basis that showed no profit and most of the time at below cost figures.

It seemed to make no difference whether cotton was 10 cents or 15

cents for at either figure the price of yarns were proportional and about at cost.

The buyers of yarns have absolutely dominated and controlled the market, holding over the heads of the spinner a club represented by the large stocks of yarns. During each of these three years the consumption of yarns has been greater than the production for not only were the yarns made, entirely consumed, but a portion of the stocks absorbed until they have now entirely disappeared.

The consumption of yarn from this time can not exceed the production for there are no stocks from which to make up the difference and the situation from that standpoint is vastly improved.

Curtailment when large stocks were on hand was an ultimate remedy, but could do little for immediate relief and spinners having to wait for results became discouraged and accepted orders at low prices that they might keep their machinery in motion. Consumption and production are now running neck and neck, and real action looking to a reasonable amount of curtailment by which the production will be brought below the consumption can not fail to have its effect and secure better prices for the product of the yarn mills.

Because meetings did no good when the warehouses were filled with yarns is no argument that they would not help improve prices under present conditions.

If the yarn mills have any backbone and if they have not all joined the army of quitters they should now get together and release themselves from their present bondage.

We would like very much to see a meeting called at an early date by both the soft and hard yarn spinners and we confidently believe that when they get together and compare notes the situation will be found to be much better than is generally supposed.

If the spinners can not get together and handle the situation when there are no stocks and consumption is equalling production it is about time for them to quit and send the yarn buyers deeds to their mills.

### Not Our Editor.

At Greensboro, N. C., there is a man who bears the same name as the editor of this publication and who also aspires to be a writer.

His literary efforts consists of vile and slanderous articles reflecting upon the character of the mill people of the South and which are con-

tributed to a socialist paper called "Appeal to Reason."

It is reported to us that he is a loafer who lets his family work while he lives in idleness and who has been run away from several mills.

We regret that the mills of Greensboro are afflicted with such a character and we regret still more that he bears exactly the same name as the editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

The following is his latest article which appears in "Appeal to Reason:"

### The Child Worker.

The principal industry of almost every town in the south is manufacturing of cotton into finished products. This gives employment to hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, many of whom are born, raised, killed and buried within the sound of the rattling, roaring mills.

So soon as a child reaches a certain age, it is sent to the mill at 6 o'clock in the morning and drags through the weary, dark monotonous hours until 6 o'clock in the evening. The rosy cheek becomes pale, the shoulders droop, the step drags. These innocents breathe dust, lint and odors during work hours, and inhale cigarette smoke almost continuously during "off" hours. They chew tobacco and cotton during work hours, dispute and "cuss" with the "boss," fight and "cuss" each other ten hours each work day, and while they are off duty for the few remaining wake hours they are usually busy disputing with their parents, drinking all the whiskey obtainable and getting into every conceivable form of mischief from stealing marbles from each other to ruining the health, character and lives of the little girl playmates.

A small per cent may attend school, but the teacher gets some relief when they fail to show up. Money, money, money, is the cotton worker's desire. He wants the latest clothes to be found in the mill store, mouth harps, cigarettes, marbles and whiskey, and drinks and hell raisings like grown ups. All these things call for money, so he deserts school as soon as he can out with his parents and is lost among the juvenile gang of youthful wage earners of the cotton mill.

What shall we do? That's the problem. At sixteen years of age he gets tired of his job, has a clash with his "boss," gets his pay or beats the train a ride for some new unexplored cotton mill settlement. He works a while, gets homesick, and gets some fellow to write a "prodigal son" letter and if he doesn't hear from it pretty soon, he takes his grip out during the night, leaving the boarding house some dirty clothes, a few empty tobacco sacks, a deck of cards, an empty flask, etc., for two weeks' board. He boards the side door Pullman freight train for "Home, Sweet Home."

Very soon afterwards he falls in love with some other fellow's best

Continued on page 14



# PERSONAL NEWS FROM THE MILLS

J. H. Cato has moved from Charlotte to Tifton, Ga.

G. J. King has moved from Rock Hill to Fort Mill, S. C.

J. F. Robinson has moved from Trion, Ga., to Cordova, Ala.

Geo. Farrell has moved from Rock Hill, S. C., to Concord, N. C.

Robert Burgess has moved from Spartanburg to Converse, S. C.

John Rogers is now manager of the mill stores at Enoree, S. C.

J. G. Parham has accepted a position in the cloth room at Trion, Ga.

C. M. Massey has resigned the position of loom fixer at Newry, S. C.

W. L. Thompson has resigned as overseer of weaving at Bemis, Tenn.

J. P. Casey is now fixing looms at the Laurens, S. C., Cotton Mill.

Walter Baxter, of Tallapoosa, Ala., is now grinding cards at Piedmont, Ga.

B. R. Phillips has been promoted to overseer of spinning at Jefferson, Ga.

J. B. Arnold has moved from Warrenville, S. C., to Graniteville, S. C.

L. J. Waldrop has resigned as loom fixer at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. B. Gordon has resigned as secretary of the Jackson Mills, at Iva, S. C.

Geo. Webb has accepted a position in the twister room at Piedmont, Ala.

Geo. R. Crews of Franklinton, N. C., has accepted a position at Roxboro, N. C.

J. E. Emerson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Payne Mills, Macon, Ga.

P. M. Meeks has resigned his position with the Beaver Dam Mills, Edgefield, S. C.

Will Hawkins has moved from the Mills Mfg. Co., at Greenville, to Pelzer, S. C.

J. Locke Erwin, of Concord, N. C., has returned from a business trip to New York.

Ben Dukes has been appointed constable at the Ware Shoals, S. C., Mill village.

O. F. Veal has accepted the position of overseer of the cloth room at Pelham, Ga.

A. O. Pendleton has moved from Pelzer, S. C., to the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Ed Brandon, of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has gone to Albany, New York, where he will pitch professional ball this summer.

T. A. McAllister has resigned his position as master mechanic, at Valley Falls, S. C.

Erwin Coker, of the Arkwright (S. C.) Mills, was married last week to Miss Eliza Quinn.

J. H. Morgan is now second hand in weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

T. H. Pennington and W. L. Gray, of Trion, Ga., have been visiting at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jno. F. Koontz, of Fries, Va., is now fixing looms at Rhode Island Mills, Spray, N. C.

J. W. Sanders, of Salisbury, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

Chas. A. Davis has resigned as overseer of carding at the Manetta Mills, of Lando, S. C.

L. J. Mason, of Danville, Va., is now fixing looms at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

G. Brown, from Mississippi, has accepted a position as loom fixer at Ware Shoals, S. C.

G. J. King has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Areade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Will Hudson, of Wilmington, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

John Bailey is installing the Draper looms at the Capitol City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

S. Burwell has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

G. E. Starnes, of Charlotte, has accepted a position with the Locke Mills, of Concord, N. C.

C. C. Monroe has resigned the position of loom fixer at the Courtney Mfg. Co., of Newry, S. C.

Henry Robinson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Century Mill, South Boston, Va.

J. D. Summey, Anderson, S. C., has become overseer of the cloth room at Walhalla, S. C.

J. W. Bayes, of Buffalo, S. C., has accepted a position with the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

R. S. Oliver, of the office force at Ware Shoals, S. C., has returned from a trip to New York.

Frank McCullum has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Thos. Plyler has been promoted to second hand in cloth room at Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. C. Davis has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Norris Mills, Catechee, S. C.

Edward Gains, cotton buyer at the Ware Shoals, S. C., Mfg. Co., has purchased a Ford automobile.

L. B. Reid has accepted the position of outside overseer at the Florence Mills, of Forest City, N. C.

W. E. Ford has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Alexander City, Ala., Mills.

M. T. Sanford has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Tom Simpson has accepted a position with the Atlas Manufacturing Company, Bessemer City, N. C.

W. R. Clayton has resigned as master mechanic at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

R. L. Lovell has been promoted to overseer of weaving at Nantucket Mill No. 2, of Spray, N. C.

W. J. Willett has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Majestic Mills, Belmont, N. C.

B. L. Pee, of the Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., is now fixing looms at Newry, S. C.

Alex Napier, of the United States Navy, has been visiting his father, A. I. Napier, at New London, N. C.

M. H. Hood of the Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., is now fixing looms at Newry, S. C.

Jas. Airy has returned to his former position as dobbie fixer at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Loyd Waring has resigned as assistant superintendent at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. W. Davis, of Jefferson, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer carding at Athens Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

E. W. Everett, from the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now master mechanic at Alexander City, Ala.

Clyde Hicks, machinist at the Henrietta, N. C., Mills, was married last week to Miss Verile Thompson.

J. M. Hodges, formerly carder at Erwin Mill No. 1, Durham, N. C., is now superintendent at Cedar Falls, N. C.

Chas. Brannon has moved from the Carolina Mills, of Greenville, S. C., to the Brandon Mills, of the same place.

J. R. Allred has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the Century Cotton Mills, of South Boston, Va.

M. R. Vick has accepted a position as assistant superintendent of the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

C. P. Deal, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., is now with the engineering department of Lockwood, Greene & Co., and is located at Greenville, S. C.

F. D. Powell, of Roxboro, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Century Cotton Mills, of South Boston, Va.

O. A. McDowell, of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has become master mechanic at Valley Falls, S. C.

Porter has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

John R. Bruton has been promoted to second hand in weaving in the Draper room at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Walter McOllman, of Charlotte, has accepted a position in the beaming room at the Locke Mills, of Concord, N. C.

S. B. Rhea, master mechanic at the Monaghan Mills, of Greenville, S. C., has been visiting at Kings Mountain, N. C.

D. A. Kelley, carder and spinner at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C., spent last Sunday in Lincolnton, N. C.

E. G. Martin, of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted a position as second-hand in spinning at the Ide Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

S. Z. Mullis has returned from Bessemer City, to Concord, N. C., and again accepted a position with the Locke Mills.

A. F. Brandon has been promoted from second-hand to overseer of spinning in mill No. 1 of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

A. C. Sadler has been promoted from section hand to second hand in mill No. 1, of the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

J. M. Dye, master mechanic at the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has announced himself a candidate for alderman.

F. P. Eppley, of Danville, Va., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

A. C. Moss, second hand in cloth room at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has become overseer of cloth room at Marion, N. C.

Claude Tindale has been promoted from loom-fixer to second hand in weaving at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Ernest Wilson, of Jacksonville, Ala., has accepted a position with the Coosa Manufacturing Company, at Piedmont, Ala.

T. N. Reeves has resigned as time keeper at Lancaster, S. C., to take a position as overseer of spinning at the Neely Mfg. Co., of Yorkville, S. C.

(Overflow Personals on page 16)

## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Demopolis, Ala.**—It is reported that the Elmore Mfg. Co., will be put in operation again.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The American Spinning Co. are changing from steam to electric drive.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—One of the cottages at the Louise Mill was destroyed by fire on Monday.

**Danville, Va.**—The Riverside Mills are building a large machine shop to take care of all their mill repairs.

**Acworth, Ga.**—The Acworth board of trade are interested in securing the establishment of a knitting mill here.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The Flint Mfg. Co., has placed contract with the Westinghouse Electric Co., for motors for the addition recently mentioned.

**Granite Falls, N. C.**—The Dudley Mills is running on full time night and day. The houses are all occupied and things begin to look up.

**Canton, Ark.**—A knitting mill for the manufacture of gloves, hosiery and underwear is to be established here. The plant will cost \$100,000.

**Houston, Tex.**—The Cyrus W. Scott Manufacturing Co., men's clothing, overalls and corduroys, has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

**Paducah, Ky.**—The Shinn Glove Co., has increased its capital from \$35,000 to \$50,000. The limit of indebtedness was also raised from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

**Columbia, S. C.**—It is reported that Mr. Wendell, of the Massoit Mfg. Co., of Fall River, Mass., proposes to build a waste manufacturing plant at Columbia.

**Monticello, Ga.**—It is reported that a prominent capitalist of Boston, has agreed to finance the proposed Castle Cotton Mills and that the proposition is assured.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—The recent report that Proctor & Gambal, of Philadelphia, would build a cotton mill at this place was an error. They will build an oil mill.

**Spray, N. C.**—The Lily Mills are changing from outings to fine dress gingham. They are putting in long chain quilting and an indigo dye plant, bleaching machinery, etc.

**Asheville, N. C.**—It is understood that the French Broad Mfg. Co., recently incorporated by Durham, N. C., capitalists will take over and reorganize the Asheville Quilt Mills.

**Mt. Holly, N. C.**—It is reported that a purchase of 75 acres of land

is contemplated by Geo. Howell for his proposed mill previously mentioned, but no other steps have been taken.

**Spray, N. C.**—The Nantucket Mill are putting warp stop motions or about 742 looms. About half are electrical and the other half mechanical. They are also installing a new boiler.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Mr. McDavid, of the Peoples National Bank is promoting a company of \$125,000 capital stock for the purpose of building a mill to spin and weave flax and manufacture towels.

**Spray, N. C.**—The American Warehouse company has completed the large addition to their plant which gives them capacity for finishing the goods of all the mills which are controlled by Marshall Field & Co.

**Trinidad, Col.**—The Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to secure a woolen mill by purchasing the machinery of a mill recently absorbed by its rival in Topeka, Kan., which has about \$20,000 worth of machinery for sale.

**Anniston, Ala.**—S. C. Meade is manager of the new hosiery mill recently secured for Anniston through efforts of the local commercial body; machinery ordered and plant will soon begin operation.

**Forest City, N. C.**—Another dyeing machine is being installed at the Florence Mills and will soon be ready for operation. The machine was purchased from a Columbus, (Ga.) concern, who have a man here overseeing the work.

**Durham, N. C.**—Contract for electric motors for the Erwin Mill No. 1 and the Pearl Cotton Mills were placed last Saturday with the Westinghouse Electric Co. Both of these mills will be connected to the Southern Power Co. system.

**Newton, N. C.**—Over 400 cotton mill operatives are now busily engaged in the three Newton mills. Two of the mills are working night and day, and the other daily. The Fidelity hosiery mill is also operating full time and every other Newton manufactory is busy.

**Greer, S. C.**—The Greer Manufacturing Company, of Greer, in Greenville county, has been given the right by the secretary of state to increase its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$350,000. It is reported that the size of this plant will be doubled.

**Washington, N. C.**—The Tar River Hosiery Mills, under the proprietorship of J. T. Lewis, on North Market street, are now running on full

time. The plant has been in operation since March 1. Mr. Lewis is employing about 20 hands and desires at least 30 more, it is stated.

**Roswell, Ga.**—At a meeting of the creditors of Laurel Mills Manufacturing Co., recently petitioned into bankruptcy before Referee George D. Anderson, Bolan G. Brumby, of Marietta, Ga., was elected trustee under bond of \$5,000, which has been filed and approved by the referee.

**Chillicothe, Mo.**—According to a local report, the Tootle-Campbell shirt and overall factory is soon to resume operating, with an increased force.

J. M. Stewart has moved from the Woodside Mills, of Greenville, S. C. to Aragon, Ga.

**Suffolk, Va.**—A broom factory is in sight for Boykins, in Southampton county.

The promoters will seek to encourage the farmers in the cultivation of broom, and it is expected they will produce it in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the plant in raw material.

**Osyka, Miss.**—C. A. Anderson, of Henderson, Ky., who purchased the Kretschmar property just north of town has arrived and will shortly establish a broom factory here. Mr. Anderson is an experienced broom manufacturer, he having been engaged in the business in Kentucky for a number of years.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—The Cone Export Co., reports it is sold up to the middle of June, on all denims made at the White Oak Mills, and to the middle of May on all denims made at the Proximity Mills. Regarding trade conditions, the company reports that the month of March its mills shipped more denims than in any other month on record.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—The Chickamauga Knitting Mills, of Chattanooga, have completed an addition and installed bleaching machinery at a cost of about \$15,000. The addition is a one-story brick structure, 65 by 160 feet. The output of this concern consists of women's ribbed underwear.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—The R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Corporation, of Birmingham, has been chartered with \$45,000 capital stock, and the following officers: President, R. Blumberg; vice president, J. A. Blumberg; secretary and treasurer, D. H. Blumberg. No further statement has been made.

**Bessemer City, N. C.**—The Smith Cotton Mill, which has been in bankruptcy for more than a year will be sold under deed of trust by the American Trust Co., of Charlotte, on April 29th, 1911. This sale is not much more than formality as the property is not expected to

bring more than the amount of the bonds.

**Cumberland Gap, Tenn.**—The Cumberland Gap Woolen Mills, operated under lease by E. C. Goodwin & Sons, are making minor improvements, and may provide for further more important improvements later on. At present the firm is arranging to install machinery for spinning cotton warps and has ordered half a dozen broad looms.

**Columbus, Ga.**—At the semi-annual meeting of the directors of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., in this city, the officers reported that the affairs of the concern were in excellent shape. Nothing was said about curtailment, and it was stated that the Columbus plant, as well as the other plants of this company, located in different sections of the State, would continue operating on full time.

**El Paso, Tex.**—The Mexican & Indian Drawn Work Co., has been organized with a capital of \$40,000 by E. D. Park, J. H. Dougherty, J. Hamlet and H. Casad, all of El Paso. This company will expend \$75,000 for the erection of a concrete building for its industry. This will be unique in that it will produce Mexican and Indian drawn work by hand labor, the output to be table linens of all kinds, blankets, decorative pieces, handkerchiefs, dresser scarfs.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., is taking out 768 40-inch plain looms and installing 948 automatic 40-inch looms, most of them to be equipped for 20 harness dobby work. This increase will give the company 1,700 40-inch automatic looms. Another increase is adding about 10,000 spindles to give a total of about 70,000 spindles. These improvements (including the erection of several buildings) were outlined some months ago, when the company increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The new looms are being furnished by the Draper Company, of Hopedale, Miss.

**Pineville, N. C.**—Seven hundred bales of long staple cotton were more or less seriously damaged by fire and water in the warehouse of the Pineville Cotton Mill last week, resulting in considerable loss. No one seems to know how the fire originated, but the supposition is that a match which had been carelessly dropped on the floor was struck by a laborer trucking cotton to the spinning room. As soon as the fire became general in the ware room the automatic sprinklers burst and these with the aid of a number of streams of water quickly turned on the blazing cotton, prevented a serious conflagration.



**Columbus, Ga.**—The North Georgia Power company, of which C. Elmer Smith, York, Pa., is president, has awarded the contract to B. H. Hardaway, of Columbus, to build the dam across the Tallulah river, at Tallulah Falls, where a gigantic water power development is to be undertaken.

The contract was let in New York. The dam will be one hundred and ten feet high, the powerhouse will be one mile from the dam. The water will be conveyed there by means of a tunnel.

The tunnel will run directly under one of the Tallulah Falls hotels. A six hundred foot head will be had. The dam will be one of the concrete. The development will be ninety thousand horsepower.

#### Dillon Merger Completed.

The merger of the Dillon and Maple Mills, at Dillon, S. C., and the Hamer Mills at Hamer, recently mentioned in the Southern Textile Bulletin has been completed and a commission issued to the Dillon Mill Company with capital stock of \$750,000.

Not more than one-third of the \$750,000 of capital stock, it is stipulated, is to be preferred.

The three mills involved have an aggregate of 51,420 spindles, as follows:

Maple Mill, Dillon, established 1903; capital \$98,300; spindles, 13,864; hands employed, 350; 5,000 spindles added, at cost of \$100,000.

Dillon Mill, Dillon, established 1900; capital, \$147,000; spindles, 8,864; hands employer, 150; 5,000 spindles added, at cost of \$100,000.

Hamer Mill, Hamer, established 1904; capital, \$100,000; spindles, 8,192; hands employed, 120; 3,500 spindles added, at cost of \$75,000.

#### Merger Meeting at Washington.

A meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday to consider plans for forming another cotton mill merger and was attended by a number of mill men and commission merchants.

While details could not be obtained it is stated that the prime mover is Mr. Underwood of New York, who was connected with a similar proposition several years ago.

It is state that he has \$10,000,000 of capital available and that the merger proposes to take in yarn mills only.

Said the Weaver to the Super, "Give me a job in the New Mill." "Why?" asked the super. "Because," said the weaver, "in there they have

**The Turbo Humidifier**  
(The Humidifier with the Guarantee)



"Now," added the weaver, "I don't know much about humidifiers, except that out there, they always seem to be right on the job. And they tell me the work runs better. Not so many breaks—and besides they have air cleaning in connection with that system and a chap can keep his looms cleaner with less trouble all round.

"That's why I'd like a job out in the new mill."

**THE G. M. PARKS CO.**

FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

B. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

## Southern Cotton Mill Directory

PRICE \$1.00

We have on hand a few of the last edition, August 1st, 1910. This is the most convenient directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Pocket size . . . . .

**Clark Publishing Co.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

#### Reorganization at Griffin, Ga.

It is understood that the four cotton mills which have been closed down for several weeks will be reopened. The majority of the stockholders and the largest creditors have come to an agreement that will result in the mills being put in operation very soon in the event those having small interests in the affairs of the corporations do not prevent. The mills involved are the Central, the Boyd-Mangham, the Cherokee and the Spalding mills, which have all been turned over to the trustees appointed by the creditors and who have full and unlimited authority to act for the stockholders.

#### Boyd-Mangham.

The stockholders of the Boyd-Mangham Manufacturing Co. Mills met for the purpose of hearing the report of the auditor and of receiving the recommendations of the special committee recently appointed to take over the affairs of this company. The report showed that it was necessary to have a reorganization of the affairs of this company and a committee was appointed to act as proxy for the stockholders in negotiating with the creditors of the mill and arriving at some definite plan of reorganization.

#### Cherokee Mills.

The stockholders of the Cherokee Mills met and elected a new board of directors, as follows: H. H. Bass, Lloyd Cleveland, J. Henry Walker, S. B. Frye, R. H. Drake, Charles T. Smith and John B. Madden, of Con-Pottery; J. K. Otley, Dan 12CuUUU cord; J. H. Stevens, of Stevens Pottery; J. K. Otley, Dan B. Harris, and James Robinson, of Atlanta. At this meeting H. H. Bass was elected temporary president and J. Henry Walker was chosen temporary secretary.

James English, president of the Fourth National Bank, of Atlanta, one of the largest stockholders and a leading financier of the South, was present and talked encouragingly.

The affairs of the Cherokee Mills were declared to be in good shape, and it is believed that this plant can soon be started again.

#### Spalding Mills.

The stockholders of the Spalding Cotton Mills have organized by electing W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, as chairman, and W. W. Gordon, Jr., vice chairman. Nearly every share of the common stock was represented and practically all of the holders of preferred stock were present. W. W. Gordon introduced a resolution providing for the reorganization of the company and for conducting its business. This resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned. It is understood, however, that this mill will not start up right away.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING**  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

## Excellent Location for Establishment of Cotton Mill

At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

**J. W. WHITE**

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

### NOT OUR EDITOR (Continued from page 10)

girl and is soon married. He then buys an immense stock of furniture on the installment plan, moves into a recently vacated house, and determines to be a man.

When the baby arrives his burden gets heavier. He owes a lot on the furniture. He decides that it's cheaper to board, so the furniture man gets the furniture and leaves him a bunch of receipts, a pale, ragged wife, and a sick baby.

I say, the south has a problem here. These and similar evil conditions are going from bad to worse every year. The cotton mills of today are the greatest institutions of vice and immorality on earth.

Out from the din and roar of these capitalistic hells emerges the discontented form of him who falls in line with the tramps, thieves and lunatics. Little children are in constant danger of unguarded gearings and belts, which are revolving at a speed sometimes almost inconceivable. The tiny graves, covered with medicine bottles and toys, in the mill's burying field speak in disconsolate whispers of the fate of our future generations.

The houses of prostitution hold out the latch string to her when she finds herself unable to earn bread. She sells her body, she fills a premature grave, while the roaring, rattling, humming hell echoes one word so dear to the capitalist's heart, "Profit."

David Clark.

Greensboro, N. C.

We hope that nobody who saw this article in "Appeal to Reason," will think it was written by our Editor.

### UNIFORM COTTON YARN

Continued from page 6

be drawn away from the spoon levers.

Speeders: The principal bearings at the gearing end of the frame are oiled twice a day. Other bearings once a day. All collars are oiled at every doffing every morning except on Saturday. All spindle feet are oiled every month, one frame every two weeks. The front iron rollers are oiled every morning ex-

cept on Saturday. The back and middle rollers are oiled once a week. The boss rollers are cleaned and oiled every two weeks, one frame each week. The spindle tops are cleaned and oiled every month. The flyer tops are cleaned at the same time. Flyers are picked clean at every doff on slubbers, at half bobbin and full bobbin on intermediates and speeders.

When picking flyers at half bobbin the frame is stopped when the presser is at the top of the lift, so that any dirt getting on the bobbin can be seen and picked off. Good piecings must be made, with short overlap and soft twist. The fingers must not be wet when piecing. Bad ends, single or double, must not pass into the work. Under clearers and top flats must be picked every hour. Sweep the floor every two hours.

Fly must not be allowed to collect on the creels, creel rods, gearing covers, back boards, roller beams and hooks, which must be wiped down at intervals. All frames are cleaned underneath at least twice a week. A few bobbin and spindle gears should be cleaned each week. All frame ends and flats are kept clean and bright. All bottom steel rolls in speeders and drawing frames should be taken out three times a year, the roller bearings cleaned and fresh grease put in at the same time thoroughly cleaning the rollers.

Ring Frame and Mules: The same routine is followed wherever applicable, with special emphasis upon, Don't blow off.

The foregoing directions can be followed if we have intelligent help. The class of help we are now getting into the cotton mills in the United States is not as good as it used to be, but with perseverance on the overseer's part the time may yet come when we shall be able to have better trained help in our mills.—Textile World Record.

He was an observant little chap. "Pa," he said, "Uncle Joe is going to be married Friday, isn't he?"

"Yes, son. Uncle Joe has only three more days to wait."

The little boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat they ask for, don't they, pa?"—Everybody.

## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—There are many who predict advances at an early date on bleached goods.

The fact that B. & R. Knight were able to sell 50 per cent of their goods in three days after reducing the price is taken as an indication that those goods will be advanced and other lines are not expected to reduce their prices.

The general condition of the market can be said to be unchanged and there has been no activity except upon the bleached goods above mentioned.

Fall dress gingham are said to still hold a very strong position and deliveries, it is stated, are very hard to obtain. Shirtings are reported to be meeting with fair success for the season of 1912.

It is generally understood that the large manufacturers of denims have their production well under order for some time to come, is repeatedly reported in the market, and it is said that denims have recovered somewhat from the weakness of several weeks ago. Some lines are reported sold up until June, and it was said today that good deliveries were hard to obtain.

A good business is reported in recent export sales with China on heavy drills and sheetings. One house is reported to have sold 1,500 bales last week, most of which was taken by China, although Africa was in the market to some extent. The export business is said to have shown more activity than for some time.

On indigo plaids business with South American markets is said to have increased in volume during the week and some fairly good sized orders are said to have been taken.

Trading in the print cloth market here last week was quiet, the total amount of goods sold being smaller than for any week in a month or more. Buyers looked for goods for nearby delivery, frequently in very small lots, and quite usually the prices offered were lower than any of the manufacturers were willing to accept, anxiously as they were to keep the mills running.

Slight concessions are reported to have been made on several Southern lines of ticking but it is not thought that there will be any revision of prices.

The last two weeks have shown no material change in the mill situation at Philadelphia so far as the amount of machinery in operation is concerned.

Upholstery mills generally are in much better shape than other weaving mills; yet there are some bad spots in this end of the industry.

The lace mills are quiet, and it is said that not more than 50 per cent of the normal production is being turned out.

The towel mills are beginning to show a decrease in activity and looms are being stopped in some of them.

Prices in the New York market are about as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in. std.	3% to ..
28-in, 65x60s .....	3% to ..
Gray goods, 39x-in 68x72	5% to 5%
38½-inch, standard...	5 to ..
Brown drills, standards...	8% to ..
Sheetings, south std...	8 to ..
3-yard .....	7% to 7%
4-yard, 56x60 .....	6 to ..
Denims, 9-ounce .....	14 to 17
Stark, 8-ounce duck...	13% to ..
Hartford, 44-ounce 40-	
inch duck .....	17 to ..
Tickings, 8-ounce.....	13% to ..
Standard fancy prints...	5 to 5%
Standard gingham .....	7 to ..
Fine dress gingham...	7% to 9%
Kid finished cambrics...	4 to 4%

### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, March 31.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, March 31, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

#### WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts .....	60,564	93,147
Overland to mills		
and Canada.....	17,431	10,743
Southern mill tak-		
ings (estimated)...	35,000	25,000
Loss of stock at in-		
terior towns ....	20,951	27,764
Brought into sight		
for the week ...	92,044	101,129
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts .....	7,934,501	6,542,747
Overland to mills		
and Canada ....	804,858	678,876
Southern mill tak-		
ings (estimated)...	1,795,000	1,895,000
Stock at interior		
towns in excess		
of Sept. 1.....	384,345	387,876
Brought into sight		
for season.....	10,918,674	9,405,490

### World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, March 31.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows the total visible to be 4,230,580 against 4,308,906 last week, 4,162,237 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,098,580 against 3,159,906 last week and 2,863,237 last year and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,132,000 against 1,149,000 last week and 1,299,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 2,506,000 against 2,245,000 last year; in Egypt 218,000 against 143,000 last year; in India 549,000 against 760,000 last year, and in the United States 958,000 against 1,014,000 last year.

"Miss Jane, did Moses have the same after-dinner complaint my papa's got?" asked Percy of his governess.

"Gracious me, Percy! Whatever do you mean, my dear?"

"Well, it says here that the Lord gave Moses two tablets."



## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—During the past week there has been some price irregularity but not as much as was reported last week.

Hosiery manufacturers do not take a very optimistic view of the near future and are not good buyers. The orders they are receiving for finished goods are practically all of the hand to mouth kind. They claim that the prices at which they sell the goods hardly show a new dollar for an old one, yet the consumers are paying retail prices that if apportioned between distributors and manufacturers would give all a fair profit.

A few sales of 50,000 pounds were reported but most of them were considerably less.

On combed yarns some Southern Mills have booked good size yarns but prices are still irregular.

Weaving yarns have shown no material improvement.

On some numbers prices are a little firmer than they were a week ago, while on other numbers there is a little sagging, due largely to the anxiety of the holders of stock yarn to unload.

Sales are reported as follows:  
20-2 warps at 22 1-2 cents; 30-2 warps 25 1-4c.; 14-1 warps 21 1-2 cents; 21-1 at 22 cents.

### Southern Single Skeins:

8s	20	20 1-2
10s	20	21 1-2
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	21 1-2
16s	21	21 1-2
20s	22	22 1-2
26s	24	—
30s	24	21 1-2

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	20	21 1-2
10s	21	—
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	21 1-2
16s	21	21 1-2
20s	22	22 1-2
24s	23	23 1-2
26s	24	—
30s	24	23 1-2
40s	29	—
50s	36	—
60s	43	—

### Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	20	20 1-2
8-4 slack	21	21 1-2
9-4 slack	21	21 1-2

### Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	21 1-2
10s	21	—
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	21 1-2
16s	22	—
20s	22	—
24s	23	23 1-2
26s	24	24 1-2
30s	24	24 1-2
40s	29	29 1-2

### Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	21 1-2
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	21 1-2
16s	22	22 1-2
20s	22	22 1-2
24s	23	23 1-2
26s	24	—
30s	25	25 1-4
36s	27	27 1-2
40s	29	29 1-2
50s	36	36 1-2

### Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	20	20 1-2
10s	20	20 1-2
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	21 1-2
16s	22	22 1-2
18s	23	—
20s	23	23 1-2
22s	23	23 1-2
24s	24	—
26s	24	24 1-2
30s	25	25 1-2
40s	30	—

### Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	26	—
24s	26	26 1-2
26s	27	27 1-2
30s	30	—
40s	34	—
50s	39	40
60s	45	—

### Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	24	24 1-2
22s	25	—
24s	25	—
26s	25	—
28s	25	25 1-2
30s	26	26 1-2
32s	29	—
34s	31	31 1-2
36s	33	33 1-2
40s	38	—
50s	44	45

### Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30	30 1-2
24s	33	—
30s	37	—
40s	42	43
50s	50	—
60s	59	60

### Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	30
24s	32	—
30s	36	38
40s	41	42
50s	48	50
60s	56	60
70s	67	70
80s	74	77

### Worse Yet.

An absent-minded professor came home one evening triumphantly waving his umbrella to his wife. "Well, my dear," he said, "you see I didn't leave it anywhere today!" "I see, dear," said his wife; "the only trouble is that you didn't take one from home this morning."—Exchange.

## A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

### BROKERS

### BROKERS

### Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

### South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	—
American Spinning Co.	160	—
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd	90	—
Aragon Mills	65	—
Arcadia Mills	100	—
Arkwright Mills	100	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	90	—
Brandon Mills	80	90
Brogan Mills	61	—
Calhoun Mills	61	—
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	175	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.	101	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Company	70	—
D. E. Converse Co.	100	—
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	—
Drayton Mills	90	95
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	117	—
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Enoree Mfg. Co.	50	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	—
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	210	—
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	—
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga.	80	—
Glenwood Mills	140	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	—
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	—
Gluck Mills	101	—
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	101	—
Hamrick Mills	110	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	—
Inman Mills	110	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	—
Jackson Mills	95	—
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills	130	—
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd	98	—
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	—
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	—
Limestone Cotton Mills	175	—
Lockhart Mills	70	—
Marlboro Mills	80	—
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollobon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Monarch Cot. Mills	105	—
Monaghan Mills	104	—
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six Mills	140	—
Norris Cotton Mills	130	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	—
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	90	—
Orr Cotton Mills	101	—
Ottaray Mills	100	—
Oconee common	100	—
Oconee, pfd	100	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	100	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	162 1/2	—
Pickens Cotton Mills	92	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	170	—

### North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	—
Alington	140	—
Atherton	—	—
Avon	98	—
Bloomfield	110	—
Brookside	105	—
Bloomfield	110	—
Brown Mfg. Co.	95	—
Cannon	125	141
Cabarrus	135	—
Chadwick-Hoskins	100	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	101	—
Clara	110	—
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	135	—
Dresden	136	—
Dilling	—	—
Efird	100	125
Elmira, pfd	100	—
Erwin, pfd	101	—
Florence	126	—
Flint	116	125
Gaston	90	—
Gibson	70	75
Highland Park	200	—
Highland Park, pfd	101	—
Henrietta	170	—
Imperial	101	—
Kesler	140	—
Linden	—	—
Loray, pfd	90	94
Lowell	200	—
Lumberton	251	—
Mooresville	125	—
Medena	100	—
Nokomis, N. C.	200	—
Ozark	110	—
Patterson	110	125
Raleigh	103	—
Roanoke Mills	—	—
Salisbury	135	—
Statesville Cot. Mills	90	—
Trenton, N. C.	—	—
Tuscarora	110	—
Washington, pfd	106	—
Washington	30	—
Williamson	122	—
Wiscasset	120	125
Woodlawn	103	—

Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	—
Riverside Mills	25	—
Saxon Mills	125	130
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	—
Spartan Mills	126	—
Toxaway Mills	72	—
Tucapau Mills	260	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	70	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd	15	—
Victor Mfg. Co.	115	117
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120	—
Williamston Mills	120	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills	120	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80	—
Warren Mfg. Co.	107	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	106	110
Watts Mills	100	—

## Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

Sam Bradford, of Gaffney, S. C., has become overseer of spinning at Marion, N. C.

D. L. Garrison, of Warrenton, N. D., has accepted a position of overseer of carding at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

G. H. Lockey has resigned as overseer of carding at Toccoa, Ga., and has become second-hand in carding at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

C. D. Greers has resigned as overseer of the cloth room, at the Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., and moved to Greer, S. C.

E. H. Bost has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, of Birmingham, Ala., to accept a similar position at Bemis, Tenn.

W. P. Moneyhan has resigned as overseer of spinning at Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at Marlboro Mill No. 1, McColl, S. C.

Chas. Hanner has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Nantucket Mills, Spray, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

L. E. Millikin has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Davis Hosiery Mills, of Chattanooga, Tenn., to accept a similar position with the Century Cotton Mills, of South Boston, Va.

J. P. McNeil, formerly superintendent of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., spent last Saturday and Sunday in Charlotte. He is now traveling for a New York office supply company, with his headquarters at Columbia, S. C.

J. T. Thompson has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills to accept the position of overseer of winding and twisting at the Bibb Mfg. Co., No. 2, Macon, Ga.

### Clyde Cole Pays Visit.

We had the pleasure of a call this week from Clyde Cole, who was for a long time with the Textile Manufacturer as traveling representative while David Clark was editor and whose work on the road was responsible for a large amount of the circulation of that journal.

Mr. Cole resigned his position with the Textile Manufacturer last September for the same reason, that caused Mr. Clark to sever his connection in December.

He is now employed by the American Machine & Mfg. Co., of Charlotte and has just completed sprinkler installation at Simpsonville, S. C.

### Pioneer in Cotton Manufacturing Dead.

I. Lewis Greene, one of the oldest cotton manufacturers in the South is dead at Greer, S. C., after

a lingering illness of some months of Bright's disease, at the age of 75. Before and during the war he was identified with one of the first cotton mills in South Carolina, then known as Cedar Hill Cotton mill, now as Apalachee mills. Years ago this business was known as Green & Morgan, later as Green & Taylor, later as Green & Burgess, and last as Greene & Greene. He held the controlling interest and managed the business until 1892.

### Badesche Representative to Marry.

The engagement of Walter C. Lee, the well-known Southern representative of the Badesche Company, dye stuff manufacturers of New York, has been announced to Miss Isabel Hardee, of Greensboro, N. C.

The wedding will take place on April 19th, 1911.

### Klipstein Representative.

A. Klipstein & Co., of New York, one of the largest dealers in dye-stuff and chemicals, recently issued the following circular letter:

New York, March 13, 1911.

Gentlemen:—We have the pleasure to inform you that we have recently engaged the services of Mr. John L. Dabbs, to take general charge of our interests in the Southern States.

Mr. Dabbs has for the past year been doing business on his own account, but we will undertake to carry out any contracts for Dye-stuffs, which he has made, and on the same terms, and conditions.

Since making this arrangement with Mr. Dabbs, we have opened an office in Charlotte, for the greater convenience of our Southern friends, and trust you will see your way to favor us with at least a portion of your business.

Yours very truly,

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.

Besides being a practical dyer of long experience, Mr. Dabbs has sold dyestuffs for a number of years and few men are more widely and favorably known among Southern colored goods mills. Klipstein & Co. are to be congratulated upon securing his services.

His headquarters will be at Charlotte and an office has been opened on Fourth street in the rear of the Buford Hotel.

### Negro Killed in Mill Machinery.

William Lindsay, a negro laborer in the employ of the York Cotton Mill, at Yorkville, S. C., was caught by shafting and so badly mangled that he was dead in less than two hours after his body was discovered in a room where he had been sent for a piece of lumber.

### Arrested For Misrepresenting Mill Bonds.

The Federal grand jury at Boston, Mass., returned a true bill against Howell T. Wood, a local attorney, charging misuse of the mails in connection with an alleged misrepresentation in selling bonds of the Corriher Mills Corporation of Landis, N. C.

### Parker Guaranteed Stock Offered For Sale.

Curtis & Sanger, of Boston, Mass., in offering for sale \$1,750,000 Parker Cotton Mills Co., 7 per cent guaranteed stock, say: "Par value of shares, \$100. Preferred as to assets and earnings. Dividends cumulative from April 1, 1911, payable quarterly. Redeemable as a whole at the option of the company at 120 and accrued dividends. Old Colony Trust Co., transfer agent."

"The company is formed to bring under control and ownership of one corporation the following cotton mills, which have been mainly under the management of Mr. Lewis W. Parker, Greenville, S. C.:

"Victor Manufacturing Co., Greers, S. C.; Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Apalache Mills, Greers, S. C.; Greers Manufacturing Co., Greers, S. C.; Olympia Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Granby Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Richland Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Beaver Dam Mills, Edgefield, S. C.

"These mills have a total spindleage amounting to about 357,952 spindles, with an estimated valuation of about \$9,000,000. The legality of the proceedings in the issuance of this stock has been approved by Messrs. Fish, Richardson, Herrick and Neave. We recommend this guaranteed stock as a safe and attractive investment for the following reasons:

"It is secured by assets equivalent to practically five times the amount of issue. It is preferred as to assets. Its dividends are cumulative. The average annual earnings of the constituent companies for the past five years have been five times the annual dividend requirement. No mortgage can be placed upon the property of the company or any of its controlled companies without the consent of 80 per cent of the outstanding guaranteed stock. Beginning April 1, 1917, a redemption fund equivalent to 5 per cent of the outstanding guaranteed stock is to be set aside annually for the purpose of buying this stock at not over \$120 per share. A large proportion of the stock having been sold, we offer the unsold balance, for delivery on or about April 1, 1911, at 100 and accrued interest."

### Welfare Work at Pearl Mills.

The Pearl Mills have completed a handsome building that will be used as a recreation hall. The second floor will be an assembly hall, while below will be shower and tub baths. A cooking school will also be established.

### Fight at Mill.

A fight occurred Sunday night in the mill village at Lancaster, S. C., between Bob Terry and Pres Steele, in which the former was cut but not seriously. His coat, however, was cut in a number of places. Steele was arrested and lodged in jail.

### Power Line Trouble at Loray Mills.

One of the Southern Power Company's main line wires was broken at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., last week, causing a short circuit that burned out several switches and insulators in the engine room. The damage was quickly repaired and the machinery was in motion again in the afternoon. The break occurred near the colored section of the village and caused quite an alarm among the darkies, who mistook the unusual bright lights for a shower of fire and brimstone. Some of them were shouting and praying. One man came to the conclusion that it was moving day and was packing up his things to go.

### Atherton Picking Machinery Company.

Harry G. Baker, well known in the South as formerly connected with Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, but later with the Stafford Company, was in Charlotte this week and paid us a visit.

Mr. Baker is now vice-president and sales manager of the Atherton Picking Machinery Company, of Providence, R. I. The manager of the company is A. T. Atherton, who formerly built lappers which were sold under his name.

The new company is building lappers of exactly the same model as the A. T. Atherton lapper, but with a number of improvements, and they are also furnishing repairs for machines of that make. In addition they are building bale breakers, thread extractors and waste machines.

### Arrest on Serious Charge.

Charged with an incestuous criminal assault March 10th upon a motherless girl of 15, who is the only surviving member of his immediate family, William Mims, a 40-year-old mill operative at New Brookland, S. C., has been arrested and is now in jail.

Mims, the defendant, has been at various times as operator in the twister room of the Duck Mills.

He is described as a "floater," and is said to be from Sumter. Recently he has not worked regularly anywhere. His wife died about 13 years ago. He has but one child.

The penalty for his alleged offense is death by hanging.

### F. S. Evans Hurt.

While attempting to mount a refractory animal last Thursday afternoon Capt. F. S. Evans, President of the Panola Mills, of Greenwood, S. C., was thrown and pretty badly bruised by the fall. At first it was feared that his hip had been dislocated by the fall, but it developed that this was not the case. He is still confined to his room but hopes to be out in a few days.



## COTTON GOODS IN CHILE

Continued from page 2

The expenses per yard were 1.236 cents. These osnaburgs, therefore cost 6.345 cents per yard in New York and 7.581 cents in the importer's warehouse in Valparaiso. This corresponds to 20.76 gold centavos per yard, and the cloth in a bag requiring 48 inches would cost 27.7 centavos gold.

The invoice value of these goods was \$5,345 and the value aboard ship in Valparaiso harbor \$6,723.67. The customs valuation at 1 gold peso per kilo amounted to 13,680 gold pesos, which is only \$4,993.20. The customs valuation is sometimes more and sometimes less than the actual invoice-value on gray goods, which constitute the principal shipments from the United States, it is usually less, and this explains why the Chilean statistics show a smaller value for the American cottons received than the American statistics record as exported to this country.

The Chilean import duties are only moderate. The tariff provides that all goods not included in the free list, the small specific duty list, and the ad valorem duty lists of 5, 15, 35, and 60 per cent shall pay an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. The bulk of the cotton goods imports fall under this 25 per cent ad valorem heading. About a third of the total imports enter free, but considering only dutiable articles the average Chilean duty is less than 20 per cent.

## Shipping and Ports.

American shipping companies are much more prominent on the west coast than on the east coast of South America, and it is in good measure owing to the enterprise of such companies as W. R. Grace & Co., and Wessel, Duval & Co., in establishing branch houses on the west coast to act not only as shipping agents but also to engage in general import and export business, exchange banking, contracting, etc., that American commerce with these countries has obtained its present standing and shows such good prospects of development.

## Steamship Service.

The main steamship lines running to Chile are as follows: American—Merchants' Line, West Coast Line, and Barber Line; English—Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Lamport & Holt Line, and Gulf Line; German—Kosmos Line and Roland Line; Chilean—Compania Sud-Americana de Vapores; Japanese—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

The lines from Europe and New York do not run farther north than Gallao or Guayaquil, with the ex-

Peru and Panama; it is understood that this service is to be extended as the line secures more boats. The great bulk of the Chilean foreign commerce is by way of the Straits of Magellan and only a portion by way of Panama.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which is subsidized by the Japanese Government, operates a service with about six trips a year from Japan down the coast to Valparaiso and return. The Weir Line operates a service with about six trips a year between Calcutta and the west coast, the main article it handles from Calcutta being jute sacks. Imports of coal from Australia are mostly by tramp ships.

## Condition of Harbors—Landing Ports.

The long Chilean coast line contains numerous ports, but many of these are open roadsteads, and in all of them, even at Valparaiso, vessels have to be loaded and discharged by lighter at heavy cost. The Chilean Government has appropriated large amounts for harbor improvement work at Valparaiso and other ports, and the next few years should see some improvement both in increased safety to shipping at the main ports and in quicker and more economical handling of cargo.

The principal ports, in order of total import trade, are Valparaiso, Talcahuana, Antofagasta, Iquique, Taltal, Tocopilla, Valdivia and Punta Arenas. The main export ports are Iquique, Mejillones, Taltal, Antofagasta, Caleta Buena, Tocopilla, Colosa, Pisagua, and Valparaiso. In 1908 Valparaiso took 44.1 per cent of the total imports, but furnished only 3.9 per cent of the total exports.

About two-thirds of the cotton goods at the port of Valparaiso and about a fifth at the ports of Talcahuana and Coronel, which are the entry ports for the city of Concepcion and the adjoining country.

## Principal Cities.

The population of the principal cities of Chile, according to the 1909 Chile Yearbook, is as follows: Santiago, 322,724; Valparaiso, 162,447; Concepcion, 55,330; Iquique, 40,171; Talca, 38,040; Antofagasta, 32,496; Chillan, 29,117; Vina del Mar, 26,262. The largest importers are located at Valparaiso, especially the cotton-goods importers. (A list of the leading cotton-goods importers is on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.)

## Internal Transportation.

As in other South American countries the development of Chile has been retarded by insufficient transportation facilities. The Government, however, is making stren-

don, for the reconstruction of Valparaiso and the balance of the coast of the Arica-La Paz railway. This railway will be only 276 miles long as against 725 miles from Antofagasta to La Paz and 563 miles from Mollendo to La Paz, and so will make Arica the main import and export port of Bolivia, which has no port of its own. The tunnel through the Andes has been completed and there is railroad connection between Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, which is the first inter-oceanic railway to be built in South America. The Government is also investigating the possibility of another interoceanic route across the Andes farther south. Chile is the only country in Latin America that has railway connection with two of its neighbors.

The Government has also let the contract for a railway south from Arica to connect up with its present lines and will thus complete in the next few years the long-cherished scheme of a longitudinal railway from Arica, in the extreme north, to Puerto Montt in the far south. Other shorter but important lines are being built to connect cities and open up new sections, and their construction will aid greatly in the development of the country. The total mileage now approximates 3,000 of which nearly half is state railway and the balance mainly English-Chilean companies. In addition, there is some 600 miles in course of construction and about 1,500 miles projected. Most of the private companies are operated at a profit, but the state lines operated at a deficit of 20,824,638 pesos in 1908 and 41,564,498 pesos in 1909. Efforts are now being made to put the service on a better paying basis.

The cable rates which have been \$1 a word to New York, were reduced on June 1st, 1910, to 85 cents a word.

## Currency, Finance and Banking.

Chile, like several other countries of the Southern Continent, has two kinds of currency—gold and paper. The monetary unit of Chile is the uncoined gold peso, which has a fixed value of 18d., or 36.5 cents. The statistics, customs duties, etc., are stated in gold pesos. Twenty, ten, and five peso gold pieces are minted, but the total is small and they are rarely seen. Actual business is carried on with paper money that fluctuates daily in value. To give some idea of its variations I obtained from an importer, who also does a banking business, the following table, showing the exchange value of the paper peso in English pence (in which it is quoted), on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July for the past 11 years:

Years.	Jan. 1.	July 1.
1900	16 1/2	17 1/4
1901	17 1/4	15 1/2
1902	13 1/2	15 1/4
1903	16 1/2	16 1/2

## Rapid Fluctuation in Value—Effect on Trade.

Variable as are these fluctuations, they hardly suffice to show the sudden changes, as at times there has been a rise or a fall of a penny in a day. The sharpest fluctuations were at the time of the great money crisis of the world. On October 1, 1907, the paper peso was worth 12 1/4-8d.; on December 10 it was

worth only 8 3/4-16d.; on January 10, 1908, it rose to 10 1/4-16d., but July 1, 1908, it had dropped to 7 3/4-8d. At the present time, influenced by the fact that the Government has recently contracted a big railroad loan abroad, exchange is steadily rising. A personal illustration may serve to show how sudden these fluctuations are. On May 25, 1910, at Valparaiso I obtained at the money changers 22 paper pesos for the gold sovereigns I carried. To-day (June 8) I can obtain only 20. This is a difference of 10 per cent in the value of the money in only two weeks.

It is easy to see that this uncertainty as to the value of the medium of exchange gives a speculative tinge to all business in Chile unless all sales, office expenses, etc., are promptly covered by hedging with sterling. Importers in making sales to retailers in the larger towns usually make out their bills in "peso oro," or gold pesos, in which case the purchaser bears the risk of any fluctuations. In business with the country districts, however, sales usually are in "moneda nacional," which is paper, and in this case the importer, on making the sale, hedges by selling an equivalent amount of pounds sterling at the current rate of exchange and then buys this in again when he is finally paid in paper. Retailers in the towns who buy in gold and sell in paper run larger risks than in a country with a stable currency, and, naturally they demand a much larger margin, so that the unstable value of the national money means dearer goods.

## Speculation—Financial Legislation.

Speculation in paper money is a favorite form of diversion, and large fortunes have been made and lost thereby. Some of the Chilean people prefer this and do not favor any change, but the leaders have come to realize its peril to the welfare of the country in general, and several laws have been passed in efforts to remedy these conditions. The law of economic reform planned to equalize the paper with the gold pesos on January 1, 1910 by accumulating a gold reserve abroad and an "Oficina de Emision" was authorized, which was at that date to start the issue of notes of legal tender at the rate of 1 peso for each 18d. against deposits of bullion in Santiago or London. Conditions in 1909, however, were found to be such that on August 30 of that year the President, by authority of Congress, postponed this reform until January 1, 1915, or until such time before then as the value of the paper peso had arrived at and remained above a value of 17 1/2-8d. for a period of six months. The Government has so much need of funds for its ambitious schemes of national construction of railroads and docks that, though a gold reserve is gradually being accumulated in London, Berlin and New York, there is not much prospect of its attaining this figure before 1915, unless business becomes much better than at present.

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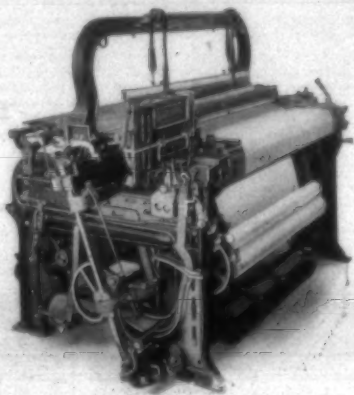
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